The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6018. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1871. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

Opening of a Grand Campaign of Jobbery and Corruption.

Speaker Hitchman Lectures the United States Government.

He Gives the "Counting Out" Outrage a Wide Berth.

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Sensitiveness of Tammany About the Twombly Case.

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The Ring's Westchester Annexation Scheme Disclosed.

An Expose of the Present Canal Management.

Assembling of the Legislature—Speaker Hitchman's Inaugural—The Governor's Message—Bills Introduced into the Senate—Improvements in the Senate Chamber—Arrivals and Other Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

The Legislature assembled at 11 A. M., all the members elect of both Houses being present except Senator MURPHY, of Brooklyn, who is detained at home by sickness in his family. Lieut.-Gov. BEACH made a pretty speech at the opening of the Senate, in which he alluded in appropriate terms to the decease of Senator BLOOD during the recess. After the adoption of a resolution to adjourn from Wednesday over to Monday next, the Senate took a recess to await the organization of the Assembly.

THE HOUSE—MR. HITCHMAN'S HARANGUE.

Nearly two hours were occupied by that body in swearing in members, and electing Speaker and other officers. Speaker HITCHMAN's speech on assuming the chair will disappoint no one who remembers his extraordinary language on a similar occasion last year. His transfer by the Ring from the Board of Education to the Fire Department in New-York does not seem to have improved his temper or his sense of propriety. He still thinks it the mission of the Speaker of the New-York Assembly to regulate the affairs of the United States Government, and to criticise the laws of Congress. The venomous tone in which he performed this duty, to-day, is sufficient proof that the Congressional law, which he so violently attacks, was effectual in preventing Democratic frauds at the last election.

"MILITARY INTIMIDATION."

Both the Speaker and the Governor, whose province he usurped in his criticism, find it necessary to misrepresent the object of the law, which, as every one knows, was intended solely to prevent frauds upon the ballot, and had nothing to do with the Fifteenth Amendment. It is a little remarkable that with all their nonsense about "interference in elections" and "military intimidation," neither HOFFMAN nor HITCHMAN had a word to say about the only real "outrage" perpetrated at the November election in New-York, viz.: the "counting out" of HORATIO N. TWOMBLY, the Republican Assemblyman elected from the Seventh District. Had it not been for this high-handed knavery, HITCHMAN would not have had the chance to utter his philippic from the Speaker's chair, nor would HOFFMAN'S Message have been ordered printed in German, in order that its falsehoods and misrepresentations might be more widely circulated to the prejudice of the Republican Party.

THE TWOMBLY CASE.

After the reading of the Governor's Message, an effort was made by Mr. GLEASON to get a special committee appointed to investigate the Twombly case, but the Democracy voted it down. Tammany is anxious to suppress all investigation into this case, and it is doubtful whether two Democrats can be found in the Assembly honest and independent enough to refuse to do the bidding of the New-York Ring. TWOMBLY'S chance of getting the seat to which he is so justly entitled may, therefore, be regarded as exceedingly small.

THE WESTCHESTER ANNEXATION JOB.

In the Senate, after the recess, several important bills, or notices of bills, were introduced. Among them was the long-talked-of bill for annexing a part of Westchester County to New-York, introduced by Senator GENET. Senator CAULDWELL, who represents Westchester County, also gave notice of a bill "to annex New-York to Morrissania," from which it would appear that the annexation job is represented by divers interests. Between them all the chances are that the whole scheme will fall to the ground.

AN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Senator NORTON gave notice of a bill for an elevated steam railroad in New-York, to be constructed east of Broadway, and to pass between the blocks, the company buying the right of way. Something of this kind, it will be seen, is recommended in the Governor's Message. The bill is not yet drawn, but the plan is understood to embody the main features of SWAIN'S "two tier" railroad scheme, which was before the Legislature two years ago.

TWEED'S LAKE.

Senator TWEED gave notice of a bill to authorize the City of New-York to negotiate for real estate to furnish an additional supply of water to the City—which means the purchase of Mr. TWEED'S $25,000 lake up the river which he bought last Summer. He is the owner of two lakes which may be made available for increasing the supply of Croton, both of which, he says, he will sell to the City at cost price to himself, viz., $30,000, although he claims that they are worth $76,000. *Credat Judæus!*

CHANGES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Under a restriction passed at the last session, there has been an entirely new arrangement of seats in the Senate Chamber during the recess. Instead of the desks being arranged in a single circle, as heretofore, there are now three rows, one behind another, as in the United States Senate Chamber. This is not regarded as an improvement by many Senators, although the majority approve it. The President and Secretary have also been supplied with new desks, arranged on the plan of the Speaker's desk in the Assembly.

PERSONAL.

GOV. FENTON is still in town, but starts for Washington to-night. Among the arrivals to-day are H. N. TWOMBLY, the contestant of CAREY'S seat, and Hon. THOS. E. STEWART, his counsel. S.

THE ANNEXATION SCHEME.

Senator Genet's Bill to Annex Westchester County Towns to New-York.

Senator GENET'S annexation bill, introduced yesterday, is entitled "an act to set off certain towns from the County of Westchester, and to annex such towns to the County of New-York, and to extend the corporate limits of the City of New-York over said towns."

The bill provides for the annexation of all that part of the county bounded northerly by the northern boundaries of Yonkers, East Chester, and New-Rochelle, easterly by the eastern boundaries of New-Rochelle and Pelham, southerly by the southern boundaries of West Chester, West Farms, and Morrisania, and westerly by the western boundary of Yonkers, including Yonkers, Morrisania, West Farms, West Chester, East Chester, Pelham and New-Rochelle, "for all purposes except political, and for the holding and jurisdiction of Supreme and Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, until the State shall be redistricted under the next State census or enumeration, and thereafter for all purposes whatever." It shall be designated City of New-York. Suburban Section. Yonkers shall be known as Ward 23; Morrisania and West Farms, Ward 24; West Chester and East Chester, Ward 25; and New-Rochelle and Pelham, Ward 26. At the next State election there shall be elected for the City, and embracing the West Chester territory annexed, seventeen Aldermen instead of fifteen; and from the new Wards 23 and 24, one Assistant Alderman, and from the new Wards 25 and 26, one Assistant Alderman. Wards 23 and 24 are constituted the Tenth Police Justice's district, and Wards 25 and 26 the Eleventh, and at the next November election Police Justices shall be elected for each of these districts. These shall comprise the Tenth Justice's district, and a Civil Judge shall be elected for it at the same election.

For public educational purposes the new territory shall remain under the control of the several Boards and officers existing therein by virtue of the general Public School act, or any special act incorporating a school district within the same until Jan. 1, 1872, and thereafter in the control of the Board controlling the schools of New-York. At the November election next five trustees of common schools in the new wards shall be elected; they shall have powers like those of the present school trustees of New-York; on the 1st of January, 1872, shall, in the presence of the Clerk of the Board of Education, draw lots for terms of office respectively: for one, two, three, four and five years; and at the next election one trustee shall be elected for each ward for the full term of five terms. All school property owned or controlled by the towns on Nov. 1, 1871, shall merge and vest in the corporation of New-York on Jan. 1, 1872. No change will be made in the Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial Districts until the State is redistricted under the next State census or enumeration. The returns of elections for all officers except State Senators, Assemblymen Supreme Court Justices and Congressmen shall be returned to the County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York; but in all elections in the new territory the provisions of the New-York election law shall apply.

Three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor, sixty days after the passage of the act, shall superintend the copying of all records, papers, and such portions of the books as relate to or concern the real estate of the towns in the respective Clerk's, Register's and Surrogate's offices in Westchester County, including its docket of judgments therein; and these copies, after being duly sworn to, shall be deposited in the clerk's, Register's and Surrogate's offices of New-York, and shall thenceforth be accredited in all Courts and places of evidence, and have the same force and effect as the originals.

The faith of the City of New-York, as heretofore existing, and of each of the towns added, respectively, and the property belonging to the City, as heretofore existing, and to each of the towns respectively, are pledged for the final payment of all moneys heretofore borrowed or raised by the City or towns respectively under or by virtue of any law of this State; and until these sums are fully paid there shall be levied and collected by a tax upon the City as heretofore existing, and the towns respectively, annually, a sum sufficient to pay the interest and principal of the debts of each, respectively, as fast as the same shall become due, until the whole of said debts are paid. The Controller of New-York shall state and keep an account, under the direction of a Committee of the Common Council, composed of one from the present City of New-York and one from the towns annexed, showing the property and assets held by each respectively, and the value thereof on Jan. 1, 1872; and also showing the amount of the debts of each on that day actually existing or contingently arising from any work done for, or liability incurred, or property purchased by them respectively prior to that time. Such property shall be the common property of the whole City, subject, however, to the pledges heretofore made by law on the part of each present city and town. The value of the property and assets of each present city and town shall be deducted from the debts of each, and the surplus of debt of each, over the amount of its property and assets, shall continue a particular debt upon each respectively; the residue shall be common debt of the whole City. If the property and assets of either of said present City and towns shall exceed its debts, the balance shall be credited to it in the taxes of the year 1872. The property and assets of any district of either of the said City or towns shall, for the purpose of such account, be considered the property of the city or town in which the district is located. All taxes and assessments in the present City and towns remaining due and unpaid on Jan. 1, 1872, shall be collected as now provided by law, except that the supervisors, in cases of taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1871, and in cases of assessments remaining unpaid on the last-mentioned day, shall issue warrants for their collection to the tax-collectors of New-York, who shall collect them, and make their returns, and pay over the money collected to the several officers designated in this act for that purpose; and all proceedings after the expiration of any warrant for the collection of any such taxes and assessments shall be conducted according to the provisions of law relating to the collection of taxes and assessments in the City of New-York. Such taxes shall be applied to the purposes for which they have been levied in the city and towns respectively. The "suburban district" shall not be subject to the jurisdiction or authority of the City Government for any purposes connected with the highways, (except as provided in previous sections of this act,) streets, drains, sewers and docks thereof, unless on a petition of two-thirds of the owners of real estate, as shown by the tax map, in any ward of said district. In case such jurisdiction and authority shall be assumed within six months after the presentation of such petition as aforesaid, it shall become permanent. The new section also shall not constitute any part of the lamp, fire, water, or police district of the City, as heretofore existing, except as in this section provided; and in determining the amounts to be raised by tax, the aggregate amount thereof shall be apportioned between the City as heretofore existing and the suburban section, by specifying how much is to be levied upon the City as heretofore existing and how much upon the property in the suburban section. Until these privileges shall be extended over the section, the taxes levied upon real and personal estate situate within the portions of the towns shall be one per centum less than the taxes levied on other taxable real and personal estate in the City and County of New-York. But either or all of these privileges may be extended over any portion of said territory, upon petition, in the same manner prescribed for highways, streets, sewers and docks. Whenever either of said privileges shall be extended, such portion shall be taxed one-quarter of one per cent. additional for either, and when all shall be extended the tax exception shall cease.

Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to in any way affect the rights heretofore conferred or duties imposed by any law relating to the improvement of any roadway in the territory set off, until Jan. 1, 1872. The town bonds authorized to be issued for the improvement of such roads shall be issued in the names of the respective towns, and for such purposes the town designations shall continue until all the bonds necessary to be issued for such work and authorized by law shall have been issued, excepting that, if any such roadway shall not be completed and the bonds authorized issued by Jan. 1, 1871, the proper authorities of New-York shall take possession of such roadways and shall complete them within a reasonable time; and any bonds which may have been authorized for such work, and which shall not have been issued by that time, may be issued by the Controller of the City on the requisition of the Commissioner of Public Works. Such bonds shall be signed by the Controller and countersigned by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

For all judicial purposes, so far as relates to Surrogates' Courts and County Courts and Courts of General Sessions, and the jurisdiction and duties of County Judge and Surrogate, Justices of the Sessions, County Clerks, Sheriffs and Coroners, and the service and enforcement of judicial process, this act shall not take effect until Jan. 1, 1872, but for all other purposes this act shall take effect immediately, except such portions as are definitely fixed to take effect at particular dates.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

At 11 o'clock the Senate was called to order by the Lieutenant-Governor, who addressed the Senators as follows:

SENATORS: Re-elected by the people to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the Constitution makes it my duty again to act as President of the Senate. Having experienced your courtesy in the past, I confidently invoke its continuance in the future. I shall endeavor to discharge my duty impartially, and rely upon each Senator to assist in enforcing the rules by a careful observance of them on his part. Congratulations upon this reunion are saddened by the painful reflection that one seat is vacant. One of our number has gone from from earth, and "the places that knew him here will know him no more forever." His family, by whom he was so devotedly loved; his friends and fellow Senators, who so fully appreciated his virtues; and his constituents, whom he has so faithfully represented, mourn their bereavement. By this solemn dispensation we are forcibly reminded that we, too, are mortal. A few fleeting years and our hopes of fame, our dread of adverse fortunes, and our dreams of ambition will all be shrouded in the tomb. May we so live that when that supreme and inevitable hour shall come, we may each look back upon duty bravely done, upon temptations to achieve success by questionable means firmly resisted, "and sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, approach the grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

CALLING THE ROLL.

The roll having been called, a majority of the Senators answered to their names.

The usual Committees to notify the Governor and Assembly of the meeting of the Senate, were appointed.

THE FIRST VACATION.

Mr. TWEED moved that, if the Assembly concur, when the Senate adjourn, on Thursday next, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next at 7 P. M. Adopted.

The Senate then took a recess for half an hour.

AFTER RECESS—BILLS INTRODUCED.

On reassembling bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. NORTON—For the better protection of minors.

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the charter of the Williamsburg and Flatbush Railroad Company.

By Mr. GENET—To annex the towns of Yonkers, East Chester, New-Rochelle, Pelham, West Chester, West Farms and Morrisania to New-York.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Confirming the title of certain persons to real estate questioned by alienage of former owners.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Notice was given that the following bills would be introduced:

By Mr. CREAMER—To repeal the New-York Registry law.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the charter of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Annexing the City of New-York to Morrisania.

By Mr. NORTON—For an elevated railway in New-York.

By Mr. TWEED—Authorizing New-York to acquire title and property in Putnam and Westchester counties for the better supply of water to New-York.

READING THE MESSAGE.

The Governor's Message was then presented by the Governor's private secretary and read.

On concluding the reading of the Message the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the Clerk of the last House, CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG, called the House to order, and the Secretary of State proceeded to administer the oath of office to each member.

PROTEST AGAINST CAREY TAKING THE OATH.

The New-York delegation was called, and on reading the name of Mr. CAREY, Mr. GLEASON, on behalf of Mr. TWOMBLY, who contests Mr. CAREY'S seat, presented a protest against his being sworn in. Mr. FIELD objected to the protest being presented at this time. The Clerk decided the presentation of the protest out of order, and Mr. CAREY was sworn in.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The House then proceeded to the election of officers. WM. HITCHMAN, of New-York, was named for Speaker by sixty-four members; JAMES W. HUSTED, of Westchester, was named for Speaker by sixty-two members. Mr. HITCHMAN was declared elected as Speaker, and he was conducted to the chair by Messrs. HUSTED and FLAGG. Mr. HITCHMAN, on taking the chair, addressed the members at considerable length.

After general remarks on the work of the last session, the Speaker said: Last year, when alluding, as is customary, to current political topics, I took occasion to refer to the then pending Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, I distinctly stated that my objection to the proposed amendment was not that it conferred the right of suffrage on the colored men, but that, under the pretense of enfranchising that class, it sought to give to Congress control of elections in the States, and to concentrate at the seat of the central Government at Washington, a despotic and irresponsible power of self-perpetuation, destructive of the rights of the citizen and dangerous to the liberties of the country. It will be remembered how generally this view of the intent and probable operation of the proposed amendment was denied, yet no sooner was the amendment adopted than Congress verified by its action this apprehension. So far as this State was concerned, there was no justification for Congressional interference, our Legislature having with the utmost promptitude passed a law which secured to the colored men all the rights claimed by them under the Fifteenth Amendment, and having on consultation between the majority and minority represented in the Legislature adopted a law providing regulations for registering, receiving and counting votes in the City of New-York satisfactory to both parties. The act of Congress authorized the President to put his soldiers at the election polls. In carrying it into practical operation it was proved that the real design of the law was to disfranchise the City of New-York. The law, under a show of fairness, provided that each political party should be represented equally among the men clothed with the new power to supervise elections. But the Circuit Judge, who was empowered to appoint these men, utterly ignored this provision so far as the City of New-York was concerned. He did this willfully and deliberately. His appointments were made wholly from those of one political party, or those confederated together for the same partisan purposes. They and the deputy marshals were recklessly chosen—many of them from the lawless classes of the community, convicted felons, and other notorious criminals. This unjust Judge may be said, in the great cause of the people against party, to have heard but one side, and to have fraudulently given judgment, in advance, against the people, for the corrupt price of his party's unfair success. The marshals were armed with clubs and pistols, and the City was filled with armed regular soldiers, drawn from their proper duty at distant posts, even from the Indian Territory. The over-awing measures did not stop here. The armed ships of the navy were anchored in the adjoining rivers. These men, thus chosen for partisan purposes, met together and agreed to break up the election in the city by arresting voters on their own suspicion, and by carrying off and imprisoning the inspectors appointed under the laws of the State to receive the votes. That this course would result in violence and a general disturbance of the public peace, was anticipated; but even the prospects of such consequences did not lessen the persistence with which these men sought to accomplish their desperate purposes. * * * For escape from these great perils, we are indebted chiefly to the prudence, firmness, and wise precautions of the Governor, and, perhaps, in some degree, to the cry which went up from Wall-street, a cry for the safety of property, which was heeded by the Administration, although it was deaf to the claims of popular liberty. A cabinet council was held at Washington at the last moment, at which it was determined that the people of New-York should be allowed to vote. * * * * The payment of the public debt is no party question; all agree that it is to be discharged to the last dollar, upon the most liberal construction in favor of our creditors. The new issues of revenue reform and opposition to land-jobbing at home and abroad, and retrenchment in public expenditure, as a necessity arising from heavy taxation, are fast growing into public importance. Some of us who have heretofore been opposed politically, may find ourselves acting together in the future; and it may be our common interest now, as it is clearly our duty, to see to it that the power of the people in this Government of ours be preserved in full efficiency, so as to effect a right decision of great questions. The preservation of our liberties is the first duty of every man who loves this country—a duty from which no spirit of temporary partisanship should swerve him.

OTHER OFFICERS CHOSEN.

The House then proceeded to elect a Clerk. CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG was named by sixty-five members. WM. G. WEED was named by sixty-three members. Mr. ARMSTRONG was then declared elected as Clerk. I. G. RHODES, of Oneonta, was named by sixty-five members for Sergeant-at-Arms, and WM. ATKINSON, of New-York, was named by sixty-three members. The other officers, as selected in the Democratic caucus, were then chosen.

RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

The Governor's Message was then received at the hands of Col. VAN BUREN, private secretary to the Governor, and was read. The annual reports of the Controller and Auditor were received, and, with the Message, were ordered to be printed.

The Senate's resolution to adjourn over was received and laid over.

THE MILITIA LAW.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill amending the Militia law.

A CONTEST FOR MR. CAREY'S SEAT.

Mr. GLEASON presented the petition of Mr. TWOMBLY, the contestant for the seat accepted by Mr. CAREY, from the Seventh New-York District, and moved to appoint a committee of five on the petition.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to lay the motion for a select committee on the table.

Mr. FIELD stated that as this motion carried the petition with it, and as he believed in the right of petition, though he was satisfied the seat belonged to Mr. CAREY, he would vote against it.

Mr. JACOBS said he would vote "no," so as to vote against a select committee when it came up.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, by 45 to 81.

Mr. FIELD inquired if the petition would go to the Committee on Privileges and Elections in case the motion for a select committee was negatived? The Speaker so ruled, and the motion for a select committee was lost, by 58 to 62. Mr. HUSTED having paired off with Mr. MOSELEY, was excused from voting on this matter. A recess was taken till 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The members selected their seats, and the House then adjourned.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1871.

To the Legislature:

The favorable action of the Legislature, at its last session, upon many important recommendations made by me, has left very few questions of State policy to which it is necessary to call your attention. General laws have been passed, through which much special legislation will be avoided. The Conspiracy laws have been amended. A new revision of the statutes has been ordered. The Registry laws (except in the City of New-York) have been repealed. Important changes in canal policy have been made. The examination of numerous claims against the State, heretofore requiring a special act in each case, has been provided for by a single statute. The Excise laws have been modified in conformity with the judgment of a majority of the people. A general law for the incorporation of villages has been enacted. The powers of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties have been enlarged. Metropolitan, and other district commissions, which had absorbed the rightful powers of local governments, have been abolished. The management of their own affairs has been restored to the people of the great cities. The initiatory steps have been taken to secure a more just and satisfactory assessment of property for taxation. These subjects engrossed, in a great degree, the time of the Legislature at the last session. The disposition then made of them having commanded the popular indorsement, the principles involved may be treated as settled. I am justified, therefore, in the hope that the present legislative session will be much shorter than usual. It will be a relief to the people if the volume of annual legislation be diminished; especially if they see that much of the diminution is due to the defeat of the private schemes which are so frequently thrust upon your consideration. Although the people of this State are enjoying a fair degree of prosperity, they feel sensibly the heavy burden of taxation, Federal, State, and local, which rests upon them, and which, as heavy taxes always do, lessens their home comforts and interferes with their efforts to improve their condition. They watch closely their representatives, legislative and executive, in the administration of public affairs. They expect retrenchment of expenditures wherever it is possible, and have a right to demand that legislation be confined to its legitimate purpose, to wit, the equal protection of all and the promotion of the general good. They know that all the money drawn from the public treasury is taken out of their earnings; that there is, in fact, no public treasury except in the pockets of the people. Willing to be taxed for the legitimate purposes of Government, they are not disposed to be parsimonious in contributing thereto; but waste, extravagance, and taxation for the benefit of private speculative enterprises, will incur their condemnation. The tendency on the part of both Federal and State Legislatures, for many years past, has been to the making of laws for the benefit of a favored few, protecting and advancing special at the cost of the general interests. Those who seek such legislative favors are always ready to put forward the specious argument that some public benefit is likely to accrue as a compensation for the private gain assured to themselves; but in too many cases the result is simply that new burdens are imposed on the people. The evil is one of great magnitude. Our Government is a government by majorities; but it is a mistake to suppose that the governing power, even when vested in a majority, has the right to impose taxes upon the people at large for purposes of private benefit. It is time to return, both in Federal and State affairs, to a full appreciation of the principle of justice to all, upon which our Government is founded. Our country has passed through the struggles and trials of a great civil strife, and our people are rapidly forgetting the causes which engendered it, and the griefs and sorrows it produced. While the nations of Europe are convulsed by war, or stand in dread of it, a merciful Providence blesses us with peace. Gratitude to God, as well as our interest, demands that we shall cultivate, all through the land, the spirit of magnanimity, charity and patriotism; then, if wisdom shall inspire our counsels, we may easily throw off the burden which folly and evil passions have put upon us, and enter upon a new career of public and private prosperity.

TAXES.

The rate of State taxation this year is about seven and one-fourth mills. Nearly one-third of the tax is for the annual payment on our war bounty debt, required by the act creating it. Besides this, one mill was necessary to provide for obligations incurred and claims audited in former years, but for payment of which the Legislature then omitted to make appropriations. It was not a question of discretion, but a matter of State honor, that these claims, heretofore examined and audited by the proper officers, should be paid at once. They ought to have been paid before. This item will not appear another year. Five-eighths of a mill are levied to meet payments for work on the new Capitol. The two last mentioned items amount to about one-fourth of the whole State tax. The new Capitol was begun under a former Administration. It is for the people, through their representatives, to say how rapidly the work shall go on. It is manifest that the cost of this work will very far exceed the original estimates, and the limit imposed by law; to this I deem it my duty to call your special attention. The act conferring authority on the Commissioners to erect a new Capitol (chapter 830 of laws of 1868) explicitly provided "that they shall not proceed to the construction of the said new Capitol unless they shall be satisfied that the expense thereof shall not exceed, when completed, $4,000,000." The sum of $1,603,750 53 (independent of $647,565 16 paid for land) has already been expended in the construction of the building; and the foundation only is completed. It is due to the Commissioners to say that before they commenced the work they had estimates from skilled men which came within the limit of $4,000,000; they claim also that the work above the foundation will be, proportionately, less expensive. It is, nevertheless, evident that the cost of the building, when completed, will be very greatly in excess of the first estimate. It is for you to provide a remedy for this very unsatisfactory state of things. If the work is to go on, perhaps the plans might be so modified that a building of much simpler and less costly style could be erected on the present foundation, and yet all the accommodation needed by the State Government be afforded. Nor do I see why, with the abundant space occupied, part of the proposed Capitol building should not be appropriated to an Executive residence. This would be a saving to the State. If, on the other hand, the work is to be stopped or suspended for a time, this can be done with less loss and inconvenience now than at any future period in the progress of construction. A new Capitol is unquestionably needed, but, unless the plans can be so modified as to insure that the cost will be very much less than it now promises to be, and not much in excess of the original limit, I recommend that the work be suspended, at least until our war bounty debt, which requires about $3,000,000 of annual taxation, be paid.

STATE DEBT.

The greater portion of the State debt consists of the war bounty debt, which will be extinguished within seven years through the annual taxes imposed by the act which created it. The unpaid portion of this debt amounted, on the 30th of September, 1870, to $19,511,390 42. The residue of the State debt, amounting to $12,897,783 34, was in existence before the war, and was incurred in gold; it is to be satisfied, not from taxation, but out of the revenues pledged for its payment. No part of the principal will come due this year, and you will merely have to provide for the payment of the interest in coin, in accordance with the policy which the State adopted last year. The entire State debt was, on the 30th of September, 1870, after deducting the unapplied portions of the several sinking funds, $32,409,144 26, a reduction of $6,455,304 48 having been effected during the past two years.

SALT SPRINGS.

The quantity of salt inspected from the Onondaga salt springs, during the last fiscal year, was 8,851,247 bushels. This shows an increase of production, compared with the previous year, of 316,518 bushels.

Revenue for the year	$88,569 97
Expenses	54,658 30
Net revenue to State	$33,911 67

BANKS.

On the 1st of October last, sixty-one banks were doing business under the laws of this State; of which number twenty-seven had been national banks, now reorganized as State banks under the provisions of chapter 475, Laws of 1867. Under this law, thirty banks in all had been converted from national banks into State banks. Three of these are closed; one in consequence of failure after an existence of less than one year. During the last fiscal year circulating notes to the amount of $288,925 have been burned by the Bank Department, and eight banks have been credited with lost circulation to the amount of $123,227, the time for redeeming it having expired. On the 1st of October last the amount of circulation outstanding, charged to the banking associations, individual and incorporated banks, was $2,253,937 50. Of this the amount of $779,297 50 consists of notes of incorporated banks in existence prior to the passage of our free banking laws, and for which no securities were required; and the sum of $1,474,640 is secured by deposits of bonds and mortgages, stocks and cash. The total amount of securities held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the close of the fiscal year was $2,671,288 63, of which $525,378 98 was held for trust companies, and the balance, $2,145,909 65, for banks, most of them being banks of circulation. One hundred and thirty-three savings banks, with total estimated assets of $220,000,000, are now doing business in the State. The number of persons having deposits, as represented by the number of open accounts on the 1st of January, 1870, was 651,474, against 588,556 the previous year. The total amount of interest credited to depositors during the year ending Jan. 1, 1870, exceed $10,250,000. In the same period of time the assets of these banks were increased by the sum of $26,000,000, and more. In view of the magnitude of the interests involved in our savings banks, I renew my recommendation that full authority be conferred on the Superintendent of the Banking Department to examine their affairs, and to apply proper remedies for mismanagement.

INSURANCE.

The number of insurance companies subject to the supervision of the Insurance Department on the first day of December, 1870, is 275, as follows:

New-York joint-stock fire insurance companies	105
New-York mutual insurance companies	10
New-York marine insurance companies	9
New-York life insurance companies	43
Fire insurance companies of other States	67
Marine insurance companies of other States	2
Life insurance companies of other States	30
Casualty insurance companies of other States	3
Foreign insurance companies	6
Total	275

The total amount of stocks and mortgages held by the Department for the protection of policy-holders of life and casualty insurance companies of this State, and of foreign insurance companies doing business within it, is $712,567, as follows:

For protection of policy-holders generally, in life insurance companies of this State	$4,462,917
For protection of registered policy-holders exclusively	1,559,650
For protection of casualty policy-holders exclusively	26,000
For protection of fire policy-holders in foreign insurance companies	1,040,000
For protection of life policy-holders in foreign insurance companies	316,000
Total deposit	$7,412,567

STATE PRISONS.

The Controller's report will show, in detail, the earnings and expenses of the State Prisons during the past year. The discipline in these institutions has been, on the whole, better than heretofore. Nevertheless, there is great need of further improvement in their management, financially and otherwise. As I said in my last Message, greater concentration of responsibility is required; and this can, probably, be attained only by an amendment of the Constitution. I renew my recommendation that greater discretionary power be conferred on the chief officer of each prison in the matter of punishment. Under the authority of chapter 427 of the Laws of 1870, I appointed as Building Commissioners for the erection of the State Prison or Industrial Reformatory established at Elmira, in Chemung County, AMOS PILSBURY, of Albany; CHARLES C. B. WALKER, of Corning; ABRAM H. MILLER, of Oswego, and STEPHEN T. ARNOT and FRANK H. ATKINSON, of Elmira. These Commissioners have visited the most important of the buildings recently erected for similar purposes in the Eastern States; and Mr. PILSBURY, by their authority and on their behalf, has examined all newly-constructed prisons in Ohio, Illinois and other Western States. They have perfected the title of the State to the lands selected by a former commission for the site, and will be prepared to begin the construction of the building early in the coming Spring, if the necessary appropriations be made by the Legislature. The Commission appointed by me, in pursuance of your concurrent resolution, to examine the subject of convict labor, consists of E. C. WINES and THOMAS FENCER, of New-York, and MICHAEL S. MYERS, of Auburn. A report from them may be expected during the present session. I visited, during the past year, as I did the year before, all the State Prisons, and gave a hearing to every convict who desired to apply personally to me for pardon or commutation of punishment. More than 1,000 applications for pardon and commutation of punishment have been presented to me, by the convict in person, or by written petition. Eighty-five pardons, thirty-four commutations and one reprieve have been granted; a detailed statement whereof, and of my reasons in each case, will be hereafter submitted.

CHARITIES AND ASYLUMS.

I respectfully refer you to the report of the Commissioners of Charities for information upon the condition of the various State charities, all of which are recommended to your favorable and careful consideration. In some of the counties great improvements have been made in the management of the poorhouses. The pressing claims of the insane poor for better care than can possibly be given them elsewhere than at asylums specially provided for their form of human suffering, I again urge upon your attention. You will be called upon to make appropriations for enlarging the accommodations in the State asylums for such of the insane as have no means of support. I trust you will do whatever is needed to hasten the time when all of this class may be removed from the county poorhouses. I recommend also to you an inquiry into the condition of pauper children in the several counties, and whether some provision ought not to be made for removing them to proper asylums.

EDUCATION.

The general operations of the Department of Public Instruction during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1870, are shown by the following statistics:

Total receipts from all sources, including balance on hand at the beginning of the year	$10,919,466 45
Total expenditures	9,929,462 92
Amount paid for teachers' wages	6,501,173 37
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs and furniture	1,980,546 70
The estimated value of school-houses and sites	20,417,329 00
Number of children attending the public schools	1,029,955
Number of persons attending the normal schools	4,734
Total number of school-houses	11,705

The money which we cheerfully pay for the purposes of general education is well and carefully applied, and the extent to which the opportunities afforded are made use of, proves how highly the people appreciate our common schools. I am sure the Legislature needs no recommendation from me to extend to our school system the most liberal encouragement.

STATE MILITIA.

The State militia, organized under the name of "The National Guard of the State of New-York," numbers now over 20,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. For details I respectfully refer you to the report of the Adjutant-General. The military code, adopted at the last session, has been received with approval by officers and men alike. I consider it of great importance that the State military organization should be generously sustained by the Legislature. To make it thoroughly efficient it should be armed with breech-loaders of the best quality and most approved pattern, and I recommend a suitable appropriation for that purpose. A further settlement of over $600,000 of the war claims of this State upon the General Government has been effected this year.

QUARANTINE.

The experience of the past year has furnished additional evidence of the security afforded to the public health by the proper administration of Quarantine laws. Out of 365 vessels which arrived in the port of New-York from ports infected with yellow fever, 107 had had cases of this disease on board either in the port of departure or on their passage, or were found on their arrival here to have some of their crew or passengers sick with it. The total number of cases on these vessels, as nearly as could be ascertained, was 470, out of which 112 died. Twenty-six cases from vessels under quarantine were admitted to the West Bank Hospital, only six of which proved fatal. In addition to these, eighty-three patients, prostrated with yellow fever, were admitted to the hospital from among the troops on Governor's Island, thirty-one of whom died. Thirty vessels have been detained at Quarantine on account of small-pox, having an aggregate of over 18,000 persons on board, from among whom sixty-six patients, sick with this disease, were sent to the hospital on Blackwell's Island. Ten vessels have arrived, having ship-fever on board, with an aggregate of nearly 6,000 passengers, twenty-two of whom died with the disease on the passage, and forty others, sick with it on their arrival, were transferred to the Ward's Island Hospital. These statistics of disease show the dangers to which we are exposed through our foreign commerce. Happily they have been so warded off, that, notwithstanding the intense heat of the past Summer, the general health has not been disturbed by them. It is reasonable to assume that this result is, in a great measure, due to the vigilance and fidelity of the Quarantine authorities, and to the increased facilities afforded them by the West Bank Hospital for the care and treatment of patients. This is the first year that it has been in full operation, and the success which has attended its workings has fully met the expectations of the public and demonstrated the wisdom of its erection. It is claimed, however, that until a suitable place for the detention of those who, while not actually sick, have been exposed to disease by passage in an infected vessel, and until warehouses for the storage of infected goods are provided, it will be difficult to protect the public fully against the dangers of imported disease. A structure on West Bank for the former purpose has been commenced, but additional appropriation will be required to complete it.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants arriving at the Port of New-York this year is 212,000, a loss, as compared with last year, of 47,000; the number of arrivals this year being about the same as in 1868. We may reasonably expect, that, with the return of peace in Europe, emigration thence to this country will be very largely increased.

REVISION OF STATUTES.

I appointed, under chapter 33, of the Laws of 1870, AMASA J. PARKER of Albany, NELSON J. WATERBURY and MONTGOMERY H. THROOP of New-York, Commissioners to revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate all statutes of the State of New-York. The work is being prosecuted with diligence.

TAX REVISION.

Under the authority of the joint resolution of the Legislature, passed at its last session, I appointed DAVID A. WELLS, GEORGE W. CUYLER and EDWIN DODGE, Commissioners to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes. Their report will be submitted at an early period of the present session.

CANALS.

I hold to the same opinions, concerning our canals, as was expressed in my annual Messages of 1869 and 1870. The magnitude of our internal commerce is far beyond that of our foreign trade. Our canals are a necessary means of facilitating this great domestic traffic, and their maintenance in good navigable condition is essential to the general welfare of the people of this State. Our Constitution, from obvious considerations of public policy, has provided that these works shall always remain the property of and be under the management of the State; and the suggestion to surrender them to the control, in any degree, of the Federal Government, deserves no consideration. The Federal Government has already enough of administrative duties. This State built these canals without any extrinsic aid; it owns them, and is quite competent to take care of them. Our own people are directly interested in their good management, and these great works are much more likely to be well administered by ourselves than if put under so remote a supervision as that of the Government at Washington. The Canal Board, by authority of the Legislature, adopted last year a reduced scale of tolls. As was anticipated, there has resulted a diminution of revenue, as compared with the previous season. As compared with a period of years, however, the falling off is not serious. The average annual receipts of the canals from the year 1846 down to 1869, inclusive, (the period of high tolls,) is very little in excess of those of 1870; and this includes the exceptional period of the war, when the receipts were unusually large. The falling off last year is not all due to the low rate of tolls. From purely commercial causes, there has been a diminished traffic. The business of the canals, moreover, suffered during the past Summer from a great reduction of railroad rates of freight temporarily made by rival companies in a struggle for the Western trade. Whether this diminution of revenue is to be temporary or permanent, the interest of our people requires that whatever changes in the toll-sheet the experience of the past year may suggest, we should adhere, as far as possible, to low tolls. We produce in this State not more than 6,000,000 bushels of wheat in a year. We consume, every year, 21,000,000 bushels. One-half of the total quantity of other grains consumed in this State, to wit, Indian corn, oats, rye and barley, are also supplied from other States. It is obvious that cheap transportation from the grain-producing States is essential to our comfort and prosperity. To say nothing of the importance of having cheap means of forwarding to the West our own manufactures and the merchandise imported from abroad, our people gain much more by lowering the rates of transportation on the supplies they must procure from other States than they lose in reduced revenue from low tolls. When we built our great canals the people of this State produced all the food necessary for their consumption, and had a surplus to sell. If, in a spirit of far-seeing and liberal enterprise, it was wise then to construct these works for general benefit to the internal commerce of the country, how much more essential is it now, for our own interest as well as theirs, that we keep up the freest intercourse with our Western brethren. Nature has favored us in the great lakes upon our borders, and in the unequaled outlet to the sea afforded by the Hudson River; our people have united these by the construction of great artificial water-ways; the interests of the State and of its people seem to me to be irrevocably bound up now with the preservation, in full efficiency, of the connecting channels so established. The people of Europe and of Canada are projecting canals on a grand scale; our Government is expending large sums of money in clearing away obstructions in the Hudson and other navigable rivers; an inference that our canals are no longer useful because of the railroads opened to the West, is as unwarranted as it would be to suppose that the free navigation of the Hudson River is no longer important, now that a railroad is built upon its banks. We ought not to levy a greater toll upon the commerce of the canals than is absolutely necessary to their maintenance, and the gradual payment of that portion of our debt to which their revenues are pledged. Except in the canals, our people have no efficient check upon the rates of freight which the railroads may impose. The consequences of natural rivalry among the roads themselves are avoided by combinations and agreements on their part for establishing uniform rates; and in view of the fact that this State does not produce probably one-quarter of the food which its people consume, while it may be said to furnish none of the coal we use, it is vitally important to us that the great connections of the lakes with the Hudson should be maintained, with the least possible tax upon the traffic which they were established to promote. It should be borne in mind that the canals were not constructed with a view to create a revenue for our State treasury. They must be kept up in their efficiency out of regard not only to the interests of the people of our own State, but to the great mutual good which, by means of the freest trade between us, we and the people of other States are capable of conferring on each other. A part of the policy of the past year has been to put the canals in thorough order. They had been neglected for many years, and their obstructed and dilapidated condition rendered very heavy expenditures necessary. Another year the revenue will, probably, be larger; the expenditures, certainly, much less. The round trip from Buffalo to Albany and back has averaged four days less the past season than the previous year. The canals are in much better order than heretofore, their capacity for business increased, the necessity for repairs diminished. There is great need of the application of steam power to propelling or towing of boats on the canals, and I recommend that you make a suitable appropriation of money to enable the Canal Board or the State Engineer to test, by actual experiment, the merits of several projected methods.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The lamented death of one of your number, the Hon. ISAIAH BLOOD, of the Fifteenth District, has left a vacancy in the Senate, which, owing to imperfection in the statutes, cannot be filled. It is your duty to supply this defect. I have twice recommended to the Legislature (without effect) a modification or amendment of the laws relating to murder. There are many instances of homicide where the criminal intent to take life is proved, in which, however, the jury are unwilling to find a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, because, in their judgment the circumstances do not justify the death penalty. Under judicial construction of the existing statutes, they cannot bring the case within the definition of murder in the second degree, or of manslaughter in either the first or second degree. They have no alternative but to render a verdict of absolute acquittal, or of guilty of manslaughter in the third or fourth degree, notwithstanding they feel that the punishment which the law will, in the latter cases, award, is wholly inadequate. I recommend that either the maximum punishment for manslaughter in the third degree be made much greater, or that in all cases where the degree of premeditation does not, or the circumstances attending the homicide do not, in the judgment of the jury, justify punishment by death, they may render a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, to be punished by imprisonment for life, or for a term of years, in the discretion of the Court. The only objection that is likely to be urged against this recommendation is that if it were adopted the jury would have too great a discretion in the matter of enforcing the death penalty. The answer to this objection is that they exercise that discretion now, and will, in any event, continue to exercise it when they think it right so to do; but in doing so, as the law now stands, they render a verdict which does not satisfy themselves or the demands of justice. I recommend, also, the passage of an act which will put an end to the great injustice of detaining as prisoners persons who are unfortunate enough to be witnesses to the commission of crime and unable to give security for their appearance at the trial of the accused. The magnitude of wrong and suffering resulting from this practice, especially in cities, is not, I am sure, appreciated or understood, or it would not be permitted to continue. The law should provide that no person shall be detained in prison as a witness in criminal cases beyond a specified time, and that, if the trial be postponed beyond that time on the motion of the prisoner, it shall be only on condition of his consenting that the testimony of the witness may be taken *de bene esse*, as in civil cases. It may be urged that the people may not be ready to bring on the trial, and may thus, in some cases, lose the benefit of the testimony of the witnesses altogether. In answer that it is better so than to have innocent persons suffer imprisonment in order that even the guilty may be convicted. I recommend anew that power be conferred upon the Oyer and Terminer, or upon the Supreme Court, to grant new trials in cases of conviction by the Oyer and Terminer. The Courts of Sessions, which are inferior tribunals to the Oyer and Terminer, have this power, under existing laws, in cases of conviction before them. They are authorized to grant new trials upon the merits, or for irregularity, or on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. It is obviously proper that the higher Criminal Courts should possess the same power. As the matter stands now, a person wrongfully convicted in the Oyer and Terminer, no matter how clearly his innocence may be shown by evidence discovered after conviction, has no remedy except in a pardon from the Executive. This is not the proper and just rectification of the wrong done to him by an unjust conviction. I recommend an amendment to the General Village law, (chap. 291 of the Laws of 1870,) so as to authorize the election of a Police Justice in villages having sufficient population to justify it. There is a great and constantly increasing demand for some means of rapid transit from the lower to the upper part of New-York Island. This demand must be met. To most of the plans hitherto suggested there have been serious objections, on account of the nature of the work proposed or the privileges asked for by those who offered to undertake it. To a bill passed by the last Legislature authorizing what was called the Arcade Railroad, I was obliged to refuse my signature, after the adjournment, for reasons already given to the public. The objections to the provisions of this bill were insuperable. Heretofore a charter was granted for the construction of an under-ground railway; but thus far sufficient capital to prosecute the work has not been subscribed. It is claimed by persons who have given the question careful consideration that the true solution of the difficulties which surround it is to be found in the construction of an elevated railroad, upon a solid structure, raised so high as to cross the transverse streets by arches that would offer no obstruction to ordinary travel, and avoiding interference with the leading avenues, by passing chiefly through the middle of blocks. It would seem that, under a properly guarded bill, less inconvenience to the public in their use of the ordinary streets and less interference with private rights of property would ensue from this method than from any other, while the convenience to passengers would be greater than on roads below the surface. There are those who have always stood in opposition to every plan heretofore presented, and who ought to be ready to suggest some method of relief, or give their assent and their aid to any plan which, while free from the objections urged against the rejected methods, holds out a reasonable prospect of success. The powers of the Commission for preventing the spread of the disease among cattle, known as the rinderpest, will expire, by limitation of law, on the 20th of April, this year. The necessity for the vigilance exercised by the Commissioners still exists, and very serious consequences would, in my judgment, result from an intermission of the important duties devolved on them. The Commission has always been embarrassed by the omission of the Legislature to make the necessary and very limited appropriations required by them. I trust that you will provide all the means needed for a service so valuable and essential to our stock-raisers and farmers, and will continue the act in force. Certain amendments will be suggested by the Commissioners, to which I ask your careful attention. I call your attention to article 8, section 1 of the Constitution, providing that "Corporations shall not be created by special act except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws." Of late years there has been a disposition to overlook the strict intent of this limitation upon legislative power. I suggest to you the importance of passing all bills making large appropriations of money, including the New-York tax levies, at a period of the session early enough to enable me to return them with objections, if I have any to make. The practice of allowing these bills to be delayed until the end of the session deprives me, in fact, of my constitutional right to disapprove of objectionable items, unless, by withholding my signature from a bill, I permit desirable and proper appropriations for the year to be lost. It is not right to leave me no alternative but to sign bills containing objectionable items or to refuse my signature and thus defeat appropriations which are necessary.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The disposition of the Federal Administration to unnecessary, unwise and unconstitutional interference with the pursuits and rights of the citizen, and with the State Governments, continues and is a great evil. By the prolonged disfranchisement of a portion of the people of the South, and by other means, the full and final restoration to them of political rights, of the control of their own affairs, and of the free choice of their representatives, is still, for partisan ends, delayed and obstructed, to the prejudice of good government and of the general welfare.

TARIFF.

We are made to endure the evils of an oppressive and ill-regulated tariff of duties, and have no immediate prospect of substantial relief. The principle of special protection is at war with the general sentiment of the world; and to this it must sooner or later yield, although its advocates, who, during the last ten years, have secured more than ten revisions of the tariff, all tending to higher and higher protection, still manage to control Congress and its committees. We are the only great Power which commands extended coasts on both oceans, and are a maritime people by inheritance from almost every stock that contributes to our mixed blood, yet we have become within a few years, by the suicidal operation of our own laws, destitute of shipping. Not only have we been driven from the ocean, but, on our great lakes, Canadian-built vessels are gradually drawing trade away from us, because, costing much less, they can accept lower rates of freight. Ship-building, in which a few years ago we excelled the world, has become a lost art among us. Our agriculturists, who under this system of favoritism, miscalled protection, realize no increased price for what they raise and want to sell, are nevertheless compelled to pay an enhanced price for what they need and have

to buy. Blankets, woolen clothes and many other things of common use are dearer in this country than in any other, to the injury of those whose lot it is to work very hard for their comforts, which class constitutes the great bulk of every people. These are only some of the evil results from the Federal Government legislating for the benefit of a few capitalists, under the false pretense of protecting our home labor. The enormous profits resulting from this unjust favoritism go all to the manufacturing and mining capitalist; not to the men employed by him. The high duties, laid for so-called protection, do not inure to the benefit of the public treasury, nor do they make the general condition of the laborer, whether in or out of factories, better. Even the protected capitalists are beginning to share in the effects of the general derangement and languor in business generated by this false system, which undertakes to sustain certain favored persons in occupations in which, if left to their own skill and resources, they would, by their own admissions, fail. There is no sufficient remedy for this except in the absolute rejection from our Federal legislation of the principle of favoritism. All the people are entitled to equal protection; none have a right to special favors; and it is wrong which, it seems to me, ought to shock the moral sense of every one, for a Government, under the pretext of raising revenue, to tax the whole people in order that a few men may do a profitable business. It is, moreover, demonstrated by experience, that high duties and a complex system of taxes laid on many articles, (the larger number of which contribute little to the revenue,) while they make necessary the maintenance, out of the revenues and consequently at the cost of additional public burdens, of many more Government officers than would be required by a simpler method, render frauds more profitable and easier of accomplishment and lead to an increased amount of private and official corruption. Piece-meal amendments to the tariff are of little value. What we need is, that a rebuke shall come up from the people, so strong that it cannot be overlooked or forgotten, of the practice of imposing taxes for any purpose, save the one of procuring necessary revenue for the public treasury. No compromise should be made on this question; nothing accepted by the people short of the establishment of a tariff as moderate as the necessities of the Government will permit, applied to as few articles as will yield the required amount, and adjusted strictly to its only lawful purpose, that of raising revenue.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

The administration of the Federal finances exhibits no improvement. Taxes are still levied to an amount greatly in excess of the needs of the Government; and the excess is applied

porary in its character, but the result of steady growth and development. This assertion is sustained by the following statement, which shows the tonnage movement for a period of ten years, by railroads and canals, commencing with 1860:

	Railroad tonnage.	Canal tonnage.
1860	2,167,727	4,650,214
1861	2,428,720	4,507,635
1862	3,019,388	5,598,785
1863	3,264,700	5,557,692
1864	3,727,946	4,852,941
1865	3,509,649	4,729,654
1866	4,844,989	5,775,220
1867	5,152,472	5,688,325
1868	5,754,842	6,442,225
1869	6,594,094	5,858,080

In a period of ten years we see that the tonnage of the Erie and Central Railways has increased 204, and the canal tonnage twenty-six per cent. What becomes of the assertion that trade is now being diverted from us, or that diversion is imminent in the future, when it is confronted by such an array of facts?

It is contended by some that our canals are ceasing to be a route for the movement of agricultural products, and are only employed in moving less valuable descriptions of freight. Suppose this were true, what matters it to the prosperity of our State, so long as our railways are relieved of this traffic and left to enter the field, with all their immense equipments, to compete mainly for the movement of agricultural products? Do we not fail to comprehend our real advantage if we look upon this feature as a cause for complaint?

It is quite as important to the welfare of our State that the coarser descriptions of freight should be moved by some process, and what is more natural than that the most bulky and least expensive article should take the slowest method of transit? The tonnage of the canals for the year 1869 was never exceeded except by the previous year, while the tonnage of the two roads for the same year is without a parallel. What foundation is there upon which to base an assertion that the trade of New-York is being diverted? Our canals are stocked with boats sufficient to do more business than their capacity will admit, and the natural result follows that they cannot all be profitably employed. The business is overdone; and when this is the case, whether it be carrying or merchandizing, it must be unprofitable. The owners of these boats do not recognize the general principles which govern all business, but erroneously attribute their misfortunes to diversion. They appeal to us to do something that will increase the volume of canal traffic, and without considering the practicability of the method, demand a reduction in tolls.

What, then, is to be the future of our canals? They will continue to be the means for moving the surplus freight, except the State by some legislation shall relieve them from the sharp competition of the roads. This is all they have done since the railways were equipped for the transportation of freight. This surplus freight, which the canals obtain, is neither increased nor diminished by the operation of tolls, but is controlled entirely by the supply and demand. Nothing is more easy than to demonstrate the truth of this proposition. Before the advent of railroads, Western products, destined to Eastern markets, sought the lake ports by such conveyances as offered; then through the lakes to the termini of the canals, at Buffalo and Oswego. There were no other outlets. Cut off the railway connections of Western with Eastern roads, and the entire volume of Western products seeking Eastern markets would again tend to our canals. This trade is now wholly intercepted, and our canals stand in precisely the same position to command Western trade as would the Central and Erie Railways, if they were without lake or other Western connections. Our railroads, starting from the City of New-York, connect at the lake ports of Buffalo and Dunkirk, either with steamers under their own control, or with other railways, which penetrate every portion of the grain producing regions of the West, thus intercepting all traffic almost at the place of production. What is the result? Regardless of the rates established by the water route, the railroads, being compelled to run their trains with regularity, and finding it more profitable to carry freight, at a rate even below cost, than to draw their cars empty, secure what freight they need in advance of all other carriers. The surplus is then pushed forward to the lake ports. Here (at the lake ports) the railway steamers, comprising nearly the entire steam marine of the lakes, which must run with the regularity of railway trains, regardless of rates, secure their cargoes, which are to be transported by rail from Buffalo and Dunkirk, and the surplus is then sent forward to Buffalo and Oswego by vessels not in the interest of the railways. Even after the property has reached Buffalo, and has actually gone into store, the strife has not ended. The railroads, regardless of rates, take what they need to keep their rolling stock employed; the canal secures the surplus only, and it is this surplus, after the traffic has thrice been intercepted, that it can obtain. The truth of this proposition, that the canals only obtain the surplus, has been more positively confirmed during the past season than at any previous time, and if there has even been a doubt on this point heretofore it should now be dispelled. With tolls reduced to so low a rate that any further reduction which could be made would be too immaterial to make a diversion, if by that means it were practicable, we have made no gains in agricultural products over the previous year. Any practical canal forwarder will tell us that the experience of the past season has not differed from that of previous years.

It will be seen from this review of the trade of our State, and the processes by which it is controlled and intercepted by the railways before reaching the canals, that there has been no diversion from the State, but that the traffic has steadily increased. That if the canals have failed to obtain as large a percentage of the increase as their more fortunate rivals, the railroads, the fault cannot justly be attributed to that policy which requires the imposition of tolls on the portion which falls to the State works, but in the unjust and unequal strife of the roads against the interests of the State. That our canals are worth all they cost, if for no other purpose than to insure reasonable prices for transportation, whether the traffic is moved by our canals or by the railroads—the benefits thus conferred not being limited to the products which seek our own markets, but actually extended to those moved by parallel lines to the sea-board markets of other States. That our canals, with our railroads, which are constantly adding to their facilities, are equal to any business that can reasonably be anticipated or desired for years to come. With all the advantages which we possess, it would be the height of folly and stupidity to allow ourselves to be so deluded by the cry of diversion, as to influence us longer to continue a policy that will make our canals the source of an onerous tax on the property-holders of the State.

CONCLUSION.

The Auditor cannot, in justice to his own sense of duty, conclude his third annual report without respectfully and earnestly urging upon the Legislature the importance of promptly arresting the further progress of a policy which has, within a few months, nearly dissipated the entire earnings of the canals. The injurious effects of the present mistaken policy should be corrected at the earliest day possible. Why should the interests of the State be subordinate to the interests of private parties, and legislation so necessary for the proper management of the canals, delayed until the last days of the session? In considering the reforms necessary to protect the State in its tolls and revenues, the clamor that "the canals have fulfilled their mission," or that "their legitimate commerce has been diverted to other channels," should not be allowed to influence your action; nor should you suffer the results of the last year, and your own convictions of duty in regard thereto, to be overborne by the specious devices or importunities of those whose interests are not in consonance with the interests of the State. In spite of their most persistent and continued efforts in that direction, the commerce of the canals has steadily and constantly increased for the last ten years. No more convincing proof of the wise adaptation of the canals of our State to the commercial wants of the country can be required than the increasing tonnage which is annually passing through them. Therefore, in order that they may fulfill the requirements of the Constitution it is only necessary for the Legislature to establish and maintain a wise and comprehensive system of tolls and repairs. For this purpose the toll-sheet must be arranged and adjusted to the traffic of the canals and the cost of their repairs, that it may yield a surplus sufficient to pay the debt and, at the same time, the repairs must be sufficient to secure the unobstructed navigation of the canals without absorbing their entire gross revenues. These indispensable conditions cannot be accomplished under the present system. Adequate rates of toll must be imposed and a more economical system of repairs restored. More power must be given to the Canal Commissioners and less to their subordinates. Greater restrictions must be placed upon disbursing officers and subordinates deprived of all control every the treasury. All laws inviting the presentation of claims for canal damages should be repealed, and no award should be made in excess of damages actually occasioned by the State. No money should be expended for new works or extraordinary repairs that can be deferred until the canal debt shall have been paid, and such work can be done from canal revenues. Liberal encouragement should be given to mechanics and others for the introduction of an improved system of towage, and a plan to remedy the present cumbersome mode of operating the lock gates.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. BELL, Auditor.

Alleged Incendiary Fire.

Soon after 2 o'clock A. M., yesterday, a fire was discovered in the jewelry-store of CHARLES ROSEFIELD, on the first floor of No. 156 Third-avenue. It was soon extinguished, but not until the upper part of the building, occupied by a number of families, was filled with smoke, causing intense alarm among the occupants. All were, however, got out safely. ROSEFIELD's stock was damaged $500; insured for $4,500 by the Phenix and Commercial Companies. The adjoining store of HENRY BLACKWELL, dealer in sewing-machines, was damaged $300. Insured. EDWARD GRAY's oyster saloon, in the basement, was damaged $200. ROSEFIELD and family were observed to leave the house early in the evening, carrying a large basket. They had not returned when the fire was discovered. Believing that the fire was of incendiary origin, Sergt. BANFIELD caused the arrest of ROSEFIELD. Yesterday he was taken before Fire Marshal MCSPEDON, and after an examination discharged from custody. The matter will be further investigated.

JUDGE BARNARD AND ERIE.

The Ramsey-Erie War—Extraordinary Default—Another Appeal Before the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The case of JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, respondent, *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, Jr., and others, appellants, came before the General Term of the Supreme Court of this District yesterday, Judges INGRAHAM, CARDOZO and BARNARD on the Bench. This is an appeal on behalf of the Erie interest from an order of the Special Term vacating and setting aside a default taken against the plaintiff in October last, and ordering the cause to stand over, &c., to fix the amount of the extra allowance to the counsel for the Company.

Mr. D. D. FIELD, in behalf of the Company, argued at some length the following points, among others:

First—The motion was premature. The order to dismiss the complaint was not entered, and might never have been entered. It depended entirely upon the plaintiff whether it should be entered or not.

Second—The motion was unnecessary. The direction to dismiss was only upon the condition that the plaintiff did not elect to try the case. He was at liberty to try it if he chose.

Third—The motion was irregular. The matter was still *sub judice*. While a matter is still depending before one Judge, it is entirely irregular to bring it before another Judge. A party has no right thus to speculate upon the opinions of the Judges, and endeavor to array one against another. Mr. FIELD, during his argument, said the appeal was evidently an attempt by a Judge at Chambers to interfere with the work, if not with the reputation, of a Judge sitting at Special Term.

Mr. PECKHAM appeared in behalf of the plaintiff, RAMSEY. He stated the case in all its various stages at some length. Among other things, he said that the action was commenced on the 23d of November, 1869; that on the 24th or 25th of November an action was commenced in the name of the Erie Railway Company against RAMSEY and others, and an injunction order issued and served upon defendant RAMSEY, enjoining him from taking any further proceedings in this action, and such order, after argument by counsel, was continued until judgment should be had in the action. That after the service of the injunction, Mr. RAMSEY being advised that it was void, and that he could disobey it, a motion was made in this action, during the making of which he was present, and immediately after it he was served with papers to show cause why he should not be punished for a contempt in thus proceeding further in this action. That Mr. RAMSEY appeared by counsel, and showed cause why he should not be punished, but the Court decided it insufficient, adjudged him in contempt, and ordered a reference to ascertain damages, and the referee having made his report, Mr. RAMSEY was fined $5,825 for his alleged violation of the injunction order in the other action, by proceeding further in this. From that time Mr. RAMSEY took no step forward in the case. Motions were made against him which he opposed, and appealed from orders granted thereon. Among such motions was one to change the place of trial herein from Delaware to New-York, which was granted by default; a motion made to set aside the order taken by default, at New-York, which was denied, and an appeal taken to the New-York General Term, which had not decided it on the 25th of October. The case was of that importance, and the issues involved in it so extended, that plaintiff swore he could not prepare it for trial in less time than one month, devoting all his time to it. That he had not made a motion for discovery, because of the injunction, and he was advised by his counsel that it was material to have such motion made and discovery had before the trial of the action. That he had made no motion for the settlement of issues, because of the injunction, and he claimed the right to make such motion for ten days after issue, unobstructed by an injunction. While the plaintiff was thus under injunction, the defendants proceeded and noticed the cause for trial at the last October Special Term. On the first or second day of the term, the plaintiff had a motion made to put the case over, but the Court reserved it until Oct. 20. On the 20th October, the plaintiff had the motion again made to put the cause over, when defendants' counsel herein, and plaintiff's counsel in the other case, Mr. FIELD, of his own motion, had an order entered, assuming to modify the injunction in the other case, so as to allow this plaintiff to prepare for trial. Then the Court ordered this cause to be set down for trial, Oct. 25. On the 25th October, plaintiff appeared and read another affidavit, setting forth all the above facts, and stating he was not ready, and his utter inability to get ready, and that such inability was caused by the operation of the injunction, and that the assumed dissolution of it, or modification thereof, three week-days before the time for trial, amounted to nothing, and plaintiff demanded, as a right, that the cause go over the term, and that, if it were to be tried at this term, he would be deprived of several legal and absolute rights which he named in his affidavit. All these facts appeared to the Judge who was holding the Special Term, and yet he decided that no cause was shown for the plaintiff's not being ready to try the cause, and ordered that the trial proceed. The case was then called, and the plaintiff did not answer, when the Court made the following order: "Complaint dismissed, with costs. Upon order being entered, the cause to stand over to Nov. 14, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to fix the amount of the extra allowance to the defendants, and to give plaintiff leave at that time to open the default and try the cause." A motion was at once noticed, for the Special Term, Chambers, to open the default, and a stay of proceedings obtained in the mean time. The motion was made on the 10th of November and decided on the 19th, and the order entered on the 23d. The order set aside the default, and restored the plaintiff's complaint without imposing any terms. From this order counsel said the defendants have appealed to the General Term, and thus it is the case now comes before the Court.

Mr. PECKHAM, in the course of his argument, made the following point:

The cause of justice, the proper administration of the laws, the honor of the Judiciary of the State, the simple desire for fair play, all unite in requiring the order setting aside this extraordinary default to stand. A stockholder, bondholder and creditor of a large corporation brings an action (adjudged by the Court to have been properly brought and rightfully prosecuted,) against the directors and trustees thereof, charging them with gross and numerous abuses of their official trusts, and asking for such appropriate relief as a court of equity may properly grant. The next day a cross action is commenced in the name of the corporation against the plaintiff, and an injunction is issued restraining the plaintiff in the first action from going on with his case, and such injunction is continued in full force up to judgment, after hearing both parties, by the Judge who first granted it. The plaintiff, acting under advice of counsel, ventures to sit by his counsel when a motion is made in the suit, when he is almost instantly served with an order to show cause why he should not be punished as for a contempt in disobeying such injunction. The same Judge (BARNARD) who granted the injunction, and ordered its continuance, who granted the order to show cause why this plaintiff should not be punished as for a contempt, after hearing the parties, adjudges him guilty of a contempt, and, after a reference, fines him $5,825. After that, the defendants herein notice this cause for trial (which the plaintiff says he did not notice because of the injunction), and the case is reached at a term held by the same Judge who granted the orders above mentioned, and, when the case is called, it is asked, on the part of the plaintiff, that the case go over the term, because plaintiff was not ready, and that he had failed to be ready because he could not be prepared without violating the injunction, a former alleged violation of which cost him a fine of nearly $6,000, and the plaintiff shows by affidavit the absolute impossibility of getting ready for trial. The Judge, nevertheless, refuses the application, and proceeds, without proof, or even hearing him in that behalf, to pronounce his judicial rebuke of the plaintiff for bringing his suit in bad faith, by way of retaliation and revenge, and without having much interest in the case. He then dismisses the complaint, with costs, and orders the case to stand over to a future day, then named, for the purpose of fixing the amount of the extra allowance.

If Judge LEONARD called the case before him "a mockery of justice" what would he say in regard to this case? This transaction occurred in the nineteenth century, and before the judicial tribunals of a people who boast of their civilization and justice! Language fails when an attempt is made to characterize it! The Court, upon this motion, at Special Term, came to the conclusion (how could it come to any other?) that the default should be set aside, and ordered accordingly. With so righteous a judgment, so just an order, we are sure this Court will interfere, only to affirm it with costs.

Mr. PECKHAM had not concluded his argument when the hour for adjournment arrived. He will continue it at the opening of the Court this morning.

The Case of the Steam-Ship Florida—Examination Before Judge Blatchford.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, the case of the steam-ship *Florida*, which was seized some months since, having on board a large quantity of arms and ammunition, alleged to have been intended to aid the Cuban revolutionary movement, came on for a hearing. Mr. FRANCIS DARE, the claimant of the vessel, was examined by Gen. DAVIES, Assistant District-Attorney. He testified that in April last he purchased the steamer *Florida*, and, subsequently, had her laden with ammunition and arms, bound for Vera Cruz. His purchase of the vessel was entirely voluntary, and the arms and ammunition he bought as a mercantile venture. He described the nature of the cargo, which included several hundred cases of rifles, four pieces of cannon, one twelve-pound howitzer, a revolving cannon, &c., with a large quantity of suitable ammunition. He was the only person interested in the vessel, and thought Vera Cruz would be a good market for his goods. He also purchased a steam-launch, but refused to disclose the name of the party who acquainted him that it was for sale, as it might jeopardize the safety of other men. The Court compelled him to reveal the name, which was ELOY CAMACHO, a Cuban agent, residing in this City. He borrowed $36,000 from CARLOS DEL CASTELLO, the great portion of which was expended in the purchase of the war material found in the vessel, and to whom he gave only a verbal promise for payment. The vessel was fitted out without instructions from anybody. The witness did not remember having any conversation with CASTELLO and CAMACHO with reference to the disposition of the cargo, but the former told him he was a resident of Havana, and desired the independence of Cuba. He was also aware that he was connected with the movement in this City for Cuban independence. At this point of the case the Court adjourned, Judge BLATCHFORD expressing his intention to take it up daily until its termination.

A Judicial Shot at the Marshal's and District-Attorney's Offices.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, Assistant District-Attorney ELM drew attention to the fact that the Marshal had made no return of a process in a cigar case that occurred in No. 151 Orchard-street in September last. Judge BLATCHFORD said it was the Marshal's duty to return all money due on processes, and if he failed, the District-Attorney should take measures to compel him to do so. He understood that moneys lay in the Marshal's hands for upward of four months, and it was a very serious neglect of duty on the part of the District-Attorney and his assistants.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Non-enumerated Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
51—Paulding vs. Bellona.	67—Rutzky vs. Chibra Biker Cholem, of New-York.
59—Bevan ge vs. Drunner.	
60—Washington Ice Co. vs. Heall.	69—Rightmire vs. Connolly.

The call commences at No. 71—Juhring vs. Larkin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2375—Allaire Works vs. Thomas.	2859—Crow vs. Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.
2445—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Nat. Mech. Bank'g Association.	3093—Leyfaith vs. Kurzenkabe.
2755—East N. Y. and Ja. R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.	3005—Badell vs. Sterling.
2957—Abecasis vs. Hoagland.	3101—Platt, Receiver, vs. Borland.
649—Falkland vs. St. Nicholas Bank.	3105—Faulhaber vs. Leahy.
1063—Bernhard vs. Seligman.	2589—Schlenter vs. Frantz.
1467—Claflin vs. Christal.	2797—Wood's Mowing Machine Company vs. Compton.
2483—American Bureau of Mines vs. Weed.	2799—Bleecker vs. Fordham.
2785—Doherty vs. Balch.	1115½—Hirsson vs. Fickett.
	2937—Woodward Steam Pump Man. Co. vs. Fremont Coal Co.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1608—Chambers vs. Baldwin.	1884—Smith vs. Sinsheimer
3516—Dovey vs. Bohen.	1886—Bramedorf vs. Saur.
3438—Munro, Administrator, vs. Hedges.	1888—Christ vs. Lambert.
800—Day vs. Ruprecht.	1890—Livingston vs. Getty.
1814—Richards vs. Cullen.	1892—Smith & Rand Powder Co. vs. Jay.
1826—Meyer vs. Huncke.	1894—Foster vs. Dean.
336—Drake vs. Barstow, President, &c., of the St. Nicholas Bank.	1900—Moses vs. Winter.
1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.	1902—White vs. Ahrens.
2430—Nat. Bank of Commonwealth vs. Vetterlein.	1904—Wood vs. Van Vechten.
	1906—Zimmerman vs. Schoenfeldt.
	1910—Whipple vs. The Toledo, Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Same calendar as yesterday, except first cause.

Part II.—Held by Friedman J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
120—Hodnett vs. Smith.	570—Morganthan vs. Hensley.
462—Voigd vs. Brossler.	442—Keim vs. McCormick.
48—Braun vs. Kelly.	146—Campbell vs. Pieterre.
456—Seip vs. Denneth.	476—Hawkins vs. Kennedy.
578—McArthur vs. Cassidy.	506—Simonson vs. Walker.
546—Mendelsohn vs. Stein.	576—Justh vs. Bank of Commonwealth.
454—Miner vs. The Mayor, &c.	394—Harrison vs. Tinker.
418—McCosker vs. Second-av. Railroad.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
387—Lindsay vs. De Jonge.	403—Thompson vs. Meyers.
46½—Place vs. Seaver.	163—Scofield vs. Kelly.
161—Cary vs. Cary.	2/8—Levy vs. McNulty.
320—Grundy vs. Fowler.	49—Reinheimer vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R.
249—Powers vs. Hudson River R. R.	60½—Betts, Jr., vs. Dodd.
365—Sherwood vs. Beebe.	35—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.
295—Linderman vs. Wood.	
319—McIntyre vs. Lynch.	
221—Wood vs. Zeglier.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4548—Terhune vs. Burrell.	4756—Markewitz vs. Sanger.
4624—Compton vs. Dalton.	4759—Brandt vs. Watts.
4718—Schoenwald vs. Sanger.	4763—Gedney vs. Beman.
4742—Guntzer vs. White.	4764—Seery vs. Minton.
4743—Rohdenburg vs. Leopold.	4765—Spiro vs. Ehrhart.
4749—Maeder vs. Kaufman.	4766—Courtney vs. Brockway.
4755—Aarons vs. Paine.	4769—Levinger vs. Schroeder.
4758—Bergman vs. Watts.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4627—Brown vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.	4750—Neschke vs. Von Ellert.
4630—Simons vs. Dusenbury.	4757—Speckhandt vs. Trabert.
4631—Simons vs. Nelson.	4754½—Derr vs. Raab.
4699—Deckerman vs. Byrne.	4757—Meyer vs. Zundt.
4700—Patterson vs. Roche.	4760—Dunning vs. Stigler.
4728—Randall vs. Brewster.	4761—Hopkinson vs. Marshland.
4746—Brodck vs. Steinberg.	4762—Allen vs. Meade.
4747—Reymert vs. Bertrand.	476½—McBurney vs. Kinkle.
	1676—Leland vs. Leland.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Langdon vs. Buckley.	7667—McDermott vs. Scanlon.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Nos.	Nos.
15—Frost vs. Stevenson.	35—Barkner vs. Heitner.
23—Kuhn vs. Palmer et al.	36—Clark vs. Harriman.
24—Costigan vs. Stout.	37—Harris vs. Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co.
25—Mason vs. Hickox.	38—Force vs. Hildreth.
26—Walter et al. vs. White et al.	39—Robinson vs. Decker.
27—Martin vs. Lawrence et al.	40—Spooner vs. Porter.
30—Wilson vs. McKellop.	42—Brown vs. Kean.
32—Ford vs. Hildreth.	43—Andrew vs. Lockwood.
33—Guyer vs. Wilson.	44—Ellis vs. Crave et al.
34—Smith vs. Schaffner.	45—Doherty vs. Farrell.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.	Nos.
11—Johnson vs. Prast.	142—Weitherman vs. Behimer.
23—Wheeter vs. Fogerty.	166—Motte vs. McIlvaine.
85—Schrott vs. Bells.	188—Zelson vs. Lockwood.
101—Same vs. Same.	203—Halstead vs. Keller.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 3.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

ORDERS GRANTED.

Menager *vs.* Jenkes; Kratzenberg *vs.* Johnson; Behling *vs.* Chapman; Loper *vs.* Kelly; Hall *vs.* Sherwin; Stocker *vs.* Richardson; Kass *vs.* O'Brien; Titus *vs.* McDonald.

McGuin *vs.* Ross; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 3.

By Judge Loew.

Ritterbrand *vs.* Canlon; motion denied without costs.

Steinkampff *vs.* Keckscher; motion granted.

By Chief-Justice Daly.

Wright *vs.* Fogg; judgment for plaintiff for $479 10.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Kueger *vs.* Goldstein; order to show cause and notice must be served on plaintiff or his attorney.

McDonald *vs.* Cohen; the nature of the evidence sought to be disclosed must be stated in the affidavit presented as the foundation for the order of examination.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Benjamin F. Folson vs. The American Mutual Insurance Company.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover a policy of insurance for $3,000, taken out on the 1st of March, 1869, by him on the vessel *B. F. Folson*, which sailed from Boston for Buenos Ayres on the 1st January, and was lost on the 13th of the same month. The policy was designed to hold from the 1st January, 1869, to 1st January, 1870. The Company objected to its payment on the ground of fraud, inasmuch as when the insurance was effected the vessel had already been lost, and that several material facts were withheld from their knowledge. Judge BLATCHFORD took the papers and reserved his decision.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 3.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The People ex rel. Benjamin T. Babbitt vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City of New-York, Respondents.—The relator in this case was, in April last, assessed by the Commissioners of Taxes of this City, on his personal property on $250,000. He claims that, on the 1st of January, 1870, his personal property and assets, other than certain bonds of the United States Government, amounted in the aggregate to $345,895 97; and that his debts on that day were $356,084 49; that between Jan. 1 and April 1, 1870, the liabilities and debts of the petitioner increased, and that at the end of April, the excess of debts over his assets was greater than on Jan. 1. On the 29th of April, 1870, he addressed to the respondents a written notice duly verified to the effect that he was not liable to taxation in any amount for personal estate, and requested them to strike his name from the assessment rolls. From this statement, it appeared the relator was the owner of $250,000, commonly known as five-twenties, which had been purchased by him in the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, for permanent investment, which bonds he claims are by law exempt from taxation. The petitioner, therefore, insisted that as his debts exceeded the amount of his personal property, aside from the bonds mentioned, he was not liable to be assessed or taxed in any amount for personal estate, and that those bonds could not be taken into consideration for the purposes of taxation, either as a part of his capital, or for the reduction of his debts and liabilities. The respondent declined to accede to this, but gave the relator notice that they had reduced his assessment to $200,000. From the decision of the tribunal below, an appeal was taken to this Court, which after argument was affirmed.

PUBLICATION OF CORPORATION NOTICES—MOTION TO VACATE ASSESSMENT.

In the Matter of the Petition of George W. Douglass to Vacate an Assessment for Regulating and Grading Sixty-fourth-street, Between Third and Fifth avenues.—The petitioner made an application under the act of 1858 to vacate an assessment for regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, on the ground that the resolutions and reports of the Committees authorizing and recommending the improvement were not published in the Corporation newspapers as required by the seventh and thirty-seventh sections of the charter of 1857. The case was argued recently before Presiding Justice Ingraham, at Chambers, soon after which time that Justice delivered an opinion, in which he gave his reasons for refusing to vacate the assessment.

The petitioner thereupon took an appeal to the General Term, and the case was argued today. After the conclusion of Mr. Miller's argument in behalf of the petitioner, Mr. O'Gorman, for the City, was about to speak, when the Court interfered and said they had come to the conclusion that the judgment of the Court below must be affirmed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 3, 1871.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81, ex int....110⅛	100 U. States Ex.... 33¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.108⅛	39 Adams Ex.... 65
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.108⅜	18 Am. Mer. U. Ex., ex div.... 43¼
10,000 do....s3.108⅞	10 N. Y. C. & H. R., consol.... 92½
10,000 do....109	600 do....b. c. 92¼
128,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, s3....110⅛	700 do....c. 92¼
105,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, s3....108⅛	78 Morris & Essex.... 87
25,000 do....108⅝	100 Erie....s3 23
60,000 do....s3.108⅛	400 do....b. c. 23⅛
68,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, ex int....108	100 Harlem....132
20,000 do....b3.108⅛	200 Reading.... 99⅝
65,000 do....108⅛	42 do.... 99⅝
20,000 do....s3.108	400 L. Shore & M. So. 92⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, ex int....108⅛	200 do....b. c. 92⅛
8,000 do....108⅝	75 do.... 92¼
40,000 Tenn. 6s, new.... 64⅛	18 do.... 92⅞
5,000 do.... 64⅛	100 do....s3 92⅛
8,000 do.... 64	200 Union Pacific.... 14
5,000 Georgia 7s.... 93¾	200 do....b3 14
1,000 N. Car. 6s, old.... 45	200 Han. & St. Jo.... 93
1,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 63¾	100 do.... 94
1,000 Erie 1st.... 95	300 do.... 94⅛
4,000 Erie 4th.... 82½	200 do.... 95
2,000 Mich. So. 2d.... 94	100 do.... 94¾
12,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs., ex int.... 90¼	150 Han. & St. Jo. Pf..106⅛
1,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 75¼	200 Dub. & Sioux City 90⅝
15,000 do.... 75	20 Mich. Cen.....115¾
20,000 Union Pac. 7s, L. G. Bs.... 59¾	17 P., F. W. & C., Guar. 93¼
5,000 do.... 60	150 Chic. & N. W.... 72⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..100	700 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 83
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf. 82½	100 do....b. c. 83
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d. 94	100 do.... 82⅝
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.... 82	200 Chic. & R. I.....105⅝
2,000 W. Union Tel., 7s Bs.... 92½	200 do....106
2,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st 82	100 do....b. c.106
1,000 L. Shore Div. Bs. 93	140 N. J. Cen.....105¼
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 70	50 do....105¼
100 Chic. & Alt. Pf....115	50 do....105
40 Ocean Bank.... 77	100 do....105¾
	600 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 73⅛
	200 Tol., W. & West. c 49⅛
	300 do.... 49⅝
	200 do.... 49⅛
	200 Ohio & Miss.... 28⅝
	100 Chic. & Alton Pf..116
	60 Del., Lack. & W..104

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C...105	50 West. Un. Tel.... 45
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C., ex int....110⅛	100 Pacific Mail.... 39⅝
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.108⅝	200 do....b. c. 39½
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.108⅛	300 Adams Express... 64⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.108⅛	5 do.... 65
4,000 do....108⅛	60 Am. M. Un. Ex. b. c. 43⅝
65,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.108⅝	600 Wells-Fargo Ex., Scrip.... 2⅛
3,000 do....108⅛	40,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.... 87⅝
35,000 do....b3.108⅛	100 Erie.... 23
30,000 do....108⅛	100 do....b3 23
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....107⅛	14 Panama.... 73
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, ex int....s3.107⅛	200 Union Pacific.... 12⅝
78,000 do....107⅝	100 L. S. & M. So.... 92¼
200,000 do....107⅛	200 Del., L. & W.....105
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, ex int....108⅛	200 Mil. & St. P.... 51¾
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..106⅝	900 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 72¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....110⅛	60 Cleve. & Pitts.....105
3,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 64	15 Chi. & N. W.... 73
5,000 do.... 63⅛	100 do....b3 72⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new.... 63⅛	100 do....b3 72¼
5,000 Union Pacific 1st. 73⅛	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 82⅝
10,000 Union Pac. 10s, Inc. Bds.... 39	600 Chi. & R. I.....105⅛
1,000 Erie 1st.... 95	100 do....s3.105⅛
12,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st.. 99¼	300 do....b. c.105⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, ex int.... 91¼	25 N. J. Central....104⅛
100 Han. & St. Jos. Pf.106⅛	200 Tol., W. & W.... 49⅛
100 Morris & Essex... 87⅛	50 do.... 49⅝
40 do.... 87⅜	100 do....b30 49⅝
	100 Han. & St. Jos.... 94⅝
	5 Chicago & Alton..115⅛
	1,000 Ohio & Miss.... 28⅜
	300 do.... 28⅛

TUESDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The business of the New Year opened this morning, after the double Holiday of Sunday and Monday, with a cheerful feeling, responsive to the buoyant close of the Old Year on Saturday. Prices for the Public Funds and the Railways were firm at the Stock Exchange, and Money was supposed to be reasonably easy at Bank and on the Street at 7 ₱ cent. per annum. But before 1 o'clock the Exchange had lost its elasticity, and the quotations ran down ⅛@1 ₱ cent. on some of the Railways, and ½@⅜ ₱ cent. on United States 5-20s, from the extreme advance, and there was quite a general inquiry among the Brokers for Money. The leading Banks, and many of the private Bankers were very busy in paying New-Year Dividends, and were not lenders of Money for the day, while many of the recipients of these Dividends are not yet prepared to reinvest or lend out their balances. The situation is not an usual one for the first two or three days after a New-Year, and the opinion still prevails that the market will soon adjust itself to the letting loose of Gold and Currency, for some time in the Treasury, in payment of Dividends and the purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, the first of which purchases for January will take place at noon to-morrow (Wednesday) to the extent of $2,000,000.

There is no default noticed today in the Railway Dividends. The Union Pacific Company are promptly paying their Gold coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Dividends upon the Western and other Railway Mortgages, and also the coupons on the Bonds of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana, among the Southern States, are met with promptness.

Gold shows firmness in the face of the large sums coming out of the Treasury for the January Dividends, and most of the sales of the day were at 110⅞@110¾ ₱ cent. The amount paid out for January Interest today is $1,770,000, and on the Principal of the Loan of 1871, $80,000.

The Pacific Railway Mortgages were firm on Centrals at 90¼ ex dividend, but weak on the Unions at 73¼ ex dividend.

In the Public Funds there was a free business in all the 5-20s, the 1867s, after opening at about 108 ex dividend, falling back to 107⅞ ₱ cent. The market finally left off with more steadiness.

The New-York and Western Roads, after showing much strength in the forenoon, were sold down with considerable eagerness at and after the Second Board of the Exchange, and the general market looked more unsettled than near the close of last week. Some of the Southern State Bonds were also weak, and large sums difficult of sale. Tennesses dropped 1 ₱ cent.

The market for Foreign Bills was firmer, and London 60 days 109@109¼ ₱ cent.; a fair business doing for Wednesday's steamer.

The loss of two of the celebrated China clipper ships of Messrs. LOW BROTHERS was reported today, both homeward bound with valuable Tea cargoes. The ships were the *Samuel Russell* and *Benefactress*. The losses by fire among the steam-boats and of the steam-ship *De Soto*, at New-Orleans, fall severely upon the underwriters by way of a New-Year back-set.

After the late Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday last. The Railway market leaves off unsettled in temper:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 3.

	Saturday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	111¼	*107⅝
American Gold	110⅜	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	64¼	63
New-York Central and Hudson	92	91⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88	87⅝
Reading Railroad	99⅞	99⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	106	104⅝
North-west Common	72⅝	71⅛
North-west Preferred	82⅛	82⅛
Pacific Mail Company	40⅛	39⅝
St. Paul Preferred	*73⅝	73⅛
St. Paul Common	*52⅛	51½
Lake Shore	92⅛	92
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅝	28⅛
Toledo and Wabash	49⅛	49⅛
Western Telegraph	45⅛	44⅝
Erie	23⅛	22⅝

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81....110⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....107⅛
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81....110⅛	5-20 coup., '67....*107⅝
5-20 coup., '62....108⅜	5-20 coup., '68....*108
5-20 coup., '64....108⅛	10-40 coup....106⅝
5-20 coup., '65....108⅛	6s currency....110⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old.... 63⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79.... 97
Tennessee 6s, new.... 63	Ill. War Loan.... 97
Virginia 6s, old.... 67⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73....100
Virginia 6s, reg., old.. 50	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78....100
Georgia 6s....x78	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83....100
Georgia 7s, Gold Bds. 93⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78....100
N. C. 6s, old.... 44⅛	N. Y. reg. B. Loan....103⅛
S. C. 6s, Apl. and Oct. 64	N. Y. coup. B. Loan....107⅛
Missouri 6s....x89⅛	N.Y.6s, Can.Loan, '72.102⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St.J. Iss. 89⅛	N.Y.6s, Can.Loan, '73.102⅛
La. 6s, Levee Bds.... 70	N.Y.6s, Can.Loan, '74.102⅛
California 7s....112	N.Y.6s, Can.Loan, '75.102⅛
Ark. 6s, funded.... 52	N.Y.6s, Can.Loan, '77.102⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81....100	N.Y.6s, Can.Loan, '78.102⅛
Ill. Canal Bonds, '70... 97	N.Y.5s, Can.Loan, '74.100
Ill. coup. 6s, '77.... 97	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 90	Gt. W. 1st, '83....100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 88	Gt. W. 1st, '88.... 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est., 86	Gt. W. 2d, '93.... 80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 86	Ill. & So. Iowa, 1st.... 75
Erie 1st, Extended.... 95	Chic., R. I. & Pac....x 96
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79.... 90	Morris & Essex 1st....100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83.... 87	Morris & Essex 2d.... 97
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80... 82⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F....x 98
Buff., N.Y & E. 1st, '77 88	N. J. Cen., new bds....103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85.103	Cleve. & Pitts. C.S.F. 81
Harlem 1st.... 99⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.... 98
Har. C. M. & S. F.... 90⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.... 94
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st, x.108	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 75
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.... 94	Chic. & Alt. S. F.... 98
M.S. & N.I.S.F., 7 ₱ c. 97⅛	Ohio & Miss 1st....x 96⅛
Cen. Pacific Bds.... 90⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con....x 86
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.... 75	Penn. R. R. Bds.... 91
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts., 7s.. 60	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 89⅛
Un. Pac. Income, 10s. 41⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s....105
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75....106	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 94⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.. 82⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st....x 91
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc... 72	M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. d. 85
Chic. & N. W. S. F.... 97	Chic. & Mil. 1st....x 88
Chic. & N. W. 1st.... 95⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 82
Consol. 7 ₱ c., Conv.. 88	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 81
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.... 94⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 81⅛
Tol. & W. 2d.... 84⅛	N. Y & N. H. 6s.... 96

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....122	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bk....100
Manhattan....150	Central National....103
Merchants'....112	Fourth National....105
Mechanics'....130	Ninth National....106
Union....140	Tenth National....120
America....140	Gold Exchange.... 70
City....220	Del. & Hud. Canal....119⅛
Tradesmen's....147	Pennsylvania Coal....220
National....116	American Coal.... 30
Merchants' Exchange 99	Spring Mountain Coal 41
Leather Manufrs....200	Canton Co., Baltimore 65⅛
State of New-York....112	Consol. Coal of Md.... 20
Broadway....290	West. Union Tel.... 45
Ocean.... 76	Quicksilver Mining.... 2
Mercantile....124	Quicksilver Pref.... 7⅛
American Exchange..112	Mariposa Pref.... 9⅛
Bank of the Republic.115	Mariposa Trust. Ctf... 30
Bank of N. America..104	Adams Express.... 64⅛
Irving....118⅛	Wells-Fargo Express. 32⅛
Grocers'....118	American Express.... 43⅛
Corn Exchange....125	U. S. Express.... 33⅛
Commonwealth.... 95⅛	Pacific Mail.... 40
Park....158	

Messrs. A. B. BAYLISS & Co., of the Stock Exchange, have admitted Mr. WILLIAM BAYLISS (son of the senior partner) to the firm from the New Year.

The old Bowery Savings Bank advertises a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.* to depositors under $2,000, and of *Two and a Half ₱ cent.* to larger depositors, payable Jan. 16.

The St. Nicholas Bank will pay the Coupons of the Columbus and Indianapolis, the Indiana Central, and the Chicago and Great Eastern Roads.

The Long Island Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Seven ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

Messrs. EUGENE KELLEY & Co., No. 21 Nassau-street, will pay the Coupons of the Sacramento Valley Road.

Messrs. WILLIAM HODGE & Co., No. 40 Wall-street, will pay the Athens County (Ohio) Coupons.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., Jan. 2, 1871.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for 1870 reach nearly **$8,000,000**, of which about **$3,900,000** is net after paying operating expenses. This is an increase over the previous year, in gross earnings, of $2,300,000, and in net earnings of **$1,300,000**.

The earnings for 1871, by a moderate estimate, based upon reliable data, it is believed, will exceed $10,000,000.

The security of the principal and the assurance of regular and prompt payment of interest which are afforded in the valuable property, and immense revenue of the road, render these Bonds as safe and reliable an investment as can be made. They are daily quoted on the regular call of the New-York Stock Exchange, and of several of the most important Stock Exchanges of Europe, and can be as readily sold at quoted market price as the bonds of the United States Government.

We deal in them as freely as in Government Bonds, and are prepared to supply them in exchange for Five-twenties, or for new investments at current market price.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ ALABAMA STATE INDORSED BONDS bearing eight per cent. gold interest, issued by the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, and Selma and Gulf Railroad, at ninety-five and accrued interest in currency.

This line of railway forms the shortest route from Memphis to the sea, and will command, on completion, the vast cotton traffic of Alabama and Mississippi, which States it traverses. In addition to this a large part of the freight by way of the Mississippi River will seek, at Memphis, the more rapid transportation to the sea afforded by these lines. One hundred miles of this line are completed, and show large earnings from way traffic alone. The completion of the enterprise is already assured by the large sales of bonds and liberal subscriptions of town and county aid.

Considered as a railway mortgage alone, these bonds are equal to any now in the market. But in addition to the lien on the railway property, the bonds are secured by the obligation of the State of Alabama indorsed upon them, which has been declared by the leading lawyers of New-York to be as binding on the State as the currency bonds, which now sell on the Stock Exchange above par.

For sale at ninety-five and accrued interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents of State of Alabama.

No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1870.

☞ IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., No. 41 Lombard-st., London, we are prepared to purchase and sell STERLING EXCHANGE. To issue COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS FOR TRAVELERS, available in all parts of the world, TO EXECUTE ORDERS IN SECURITIES, To make CABLE TRANSFERS OF MONEY, and to transact any business pertaining to an AMERICAN BANKING-HOUSE IN LONDON.

JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.... 26	Rosin, bbls.... 3,918
Bees-wax, pkgs.... 3	Tar, bbls.... 333
Cotton, bales....13,659	Pork, bbls.... 1,482
Cotton-seed, bags.... 297	Beef, pkgs.... 1,358
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls. 103	Cut-meats, pkgs.... 1,153
Dried Fruit, pkgs.... 377	Grease, pkgs.... 50
Eggs, bbls.... 411	Lard, kegs.... 270
Flour, bbls....12,912	Lard, tcs.... 1,844
Black-eyed Peas, bags 348	Butter, pkgs.... 2,445
Wheat, bushels.... 9,600	Cheese, boxes.... 1,809
Corn, bushels....16,650	Tallow, pkgs.... 289
Oats, bushels.... 9,200	Dressed Hogs, No.... 4,443
Malt, bushels.... 5,600	Copper, bbls.... 83
Grass-seed, bushels.. 1,212	N. O. Molasses, bbls. 4,729
Flax-seed, bushels.... 84	N. O. Sugar, hhds.... 29
Beans, bushels.... 612	Tobacco, hhds.... 36
Corn-meal, bbls.... 70	Tobacco, bxs. and cs. 451
Oat-meal, bbls.... 265	Teas, half chests.... 3
Corn-meal, bags.... 500	Whisky, bbls.... 510
Hops, bales.... 240	Wool, bales.... 476
Hides, No.... 1,874	Rice, pkgs.... 239
Hides, bdls.... 3,221	Starch, boxes.... 1,600
Leather, sides....14,792	Pea-nuts, bags.... 846
Crude Turp., bbls.... 102	Moss, bales.... 9
Spirits Turp., bbls.... 393	

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Pennsylvania*, for Liverpool—3,030 bales Cotton, 648 bbls. Pork, 6 pkgs. Bladders, 806 boxes Bacon, 1,619 tcs. Beef, 33 pkgs. Butter, 610 boxes Cheese, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 550 pkgs. Lard.

By the steamer *Caledonia*, for Glasgow—723 boxes Bacon, 9 boxes Shoulders, 12 boxes Hams, 1,923 tcs. Lard, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 726 bags Clover-seed, 432 tcs. Beef, 3 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 1,077 bbls. Pork, 700 bbls. Flour, 83 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Havarino*, for Lisbon—2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3 cases Cotton Gins, 350 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *Industry*, for Antwerp—992 tcs. Lard, 3,100 bbls. Flour, 5,737 bushels Wheat, 249 hhds. Tobacco, 932 boxes Bacon, 16,920 Staves, 147 logs Cedar, 36 bags Clover-seed, 480 bags Coffee.

ASHES—Pots have been inactive since our last at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls have been very quiet and nominal at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Have been quoted firm, but have been in less request.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at former quotations.

COAL—Has been in demand and held with much firmness.

COCOA—Has been quiet, but essentially unchanged in price.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet but very firm at an advance of about ¼c. ₱ lb. on the week's trade. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS make the week's receipts of Rio and Santos 6,029 bags, and the past year's, 667,270 bags; week's sales, 6,576 bags, and the past year's, 714,543 bags; stock in first hands today, 24,347 bags, against 71,620 bags a year since. They now quote cargo prices of Rio thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9¾c.@10¼c.; fair cargoes, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; good cargoes, 11⅛c.@12c.; prime cargoes, 12⅛c.@12⅝c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, sixty days' credit. Other kinds have been inactive at former rates. We quote Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9c.@9½c., gold, ₱ lb.

Rio and Santos Coffee Trade of New-York in 1870.

	Receipts, bags.	Sales, bags.
January	63,419	82,400
February	44,105	52,292
March	40,637	56,569
April	34,770	41,333
May	66,096	43,257
June	78,330	51,879
July	67,416	56,632
August	43,652	64,777
September	80,140	93,337
October	40,564	59,044
November	56,099	43,865
December	51,442	69,108
Grand total	667,270	714,543
Rio	591,354	644,934
Santos	75,916	69,609

Summary.

	Stock Jan. 1, 1870. Bags.	Receipts during 1870. Bags.	Sales during 1870. Bags.	Stock Jan. 1, 1871. Bags.
Stock of Rio	71,620	591,354	644,934	18,040
Stock of Santos	....	75,916	69,609	6,307
Grand total	71,620	667,270	714,543	24,347

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	4,000
At Galveston	4,000
At Mobile	4,000
At Baltimore	2,528
At Philadelphia	3,550
At New-York	24,347
Grand total	40,425

COTTON—For early delivery, sales have been confined to 1,312 bales, at drooping prices, including 849 bales to shippers, 437 bales to spinners, and 26 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a moderate trade has been reported, closing at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales: 4,500 bales, basis of Low Middling, including Saturday evening, for January, 100 bales at 15c.; February, 100 bales at 15⅛c.; March, 100 bales at 15⅜c.; 500 bales at 15 7-16c.; April, 100 bales at 15⅝c.; May, 200 bales at 15⅞c.; 600 bales at 15⅜c.; Free on board at Galveston, 500 bales on private terms. And, today, for January, 300 bales at 14 15-16c.; 400 bales at 14⅞c.; February, 600 bales at 15⅛c.; January, 200 bales, deliverable after 25th, at 15 1-16c.; 100 bales at 15⅛c.; March, 100 bales at 15⅛c.; 100 bales at 15 7-16c.; 300 bales at 15⅜c.; April, 100 bales at 15⅝c.; 100 bales at 15 9-16c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	14⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝
Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	16
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅛	16¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,659
Receipts last week	28,819
Receipts the preceding week	33,237
Receipts since Sept. 1	462,485
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,200
Exports since our last	3,113
Exports since Sept. 1	247,732
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	79,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at a shade better prices, particularly shipping extras, which have been in most request, and not offered freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,750 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 75; very inferior to good extra State at $6 15@$6 40; good to fancy, $6 40@$6 75; good to choice shipping extra Western, $6 05@$6 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 20@$6 45 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 30@$4 80
Sour Flour	4 90@ 5 70
Superfine State and Western	4 95@ 5 75
Extra State	6 15@ 6 75
Extra City, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 20@ 6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 05@ 6 35
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 40@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 40@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at rather stronger rates. Sales reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$6 45 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 45@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request at $4@$5 60 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls. Corn-meal continues in demand at $3 80@$4 30 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 10 for Jersey; $4 15@$4 25 for Southern; $4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been lightly dealt in at from $3@$3 40 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 35@$6 45
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 45@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 60
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 35
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@ ....

GRAIN—There has been a moderate movement reported in Wheat, chiefly for export, though partly on speculative account, and, to a limited extent, for milling purposes, at an advance of about 2c. a bushel on prime samples of new crop No. 2 Spring, and Amber Western, (Winter,) which have been in most favor with buyers. The main call has been for new crop No. 2 Spring at from $1 43¼@$1 45, closing at $1 45 for prime, afloat, and $1 41½@$1 42, mostly $1 42, for fair, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 45@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 44@$1 50, chiefly at $1 48@$1 50 for Amber; No. 1 Spring, nominally $1 45 bid, afloat; No. 2 do. at $1 43¼@$1 45 afloat, and $1 41½@$1 42 in store; mixed Spring at $1 33@$1 34; old Spring at $1 18@$1 27; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State nominally at $1 44@$1 52; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 44@$1 52½; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 per bushel. Corn has been in fair demand and rather firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 65,000 bushels at 75c.@78½c. for new Mixed Western; 78c.@82c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 79c.@84c. for White do.; 72½c.@74½c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime Western, and $1 05@$1 08 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in moderate request and quoted steady; sales 21,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1@$1 12, and State at 80c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Barley-malt continues quite dull, including Canada, at $1@$1 20, and State at 80c.@97½c., ₱ bushel. Oats have been in more request at stronger prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 67,000 bushels at 57c.@63c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 59c.@62c. from track and afloat, for new Mixed Western; 61c.@62c. for State; 62c. for Pennsylvania; and 59c.@62½c. for track and afloat, for new White Ohio ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 700 bbls. Flour for Glasgow; 8,000 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 3,100 bbls. Flour and 5,737 bushels Wheat for Antwerp.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet but steady. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & CO. report the stock now in importers' hands 7,300 bales Bags and 7,950 bales Bagging here, with 6,500 bales Bags and 4,500 bales Bagging at Boston.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in request and steady at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 75c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Trade has been dull at former rates. The consumption of Manila Hemp in the United States in 1870, as reported by Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co., has been 133,988 bales; of Jute, 65,822 bales; of Jute Butts, 59,200 bales. Included in the stock of Foreign on hand have been 12,083 bales Manila, 13,900 bales Jute, and 4,050 bales Butts, here. In Boston the stock of Manila is 21,214 bales; Jute, 4,600 bales; Jute Butts, 1,200 bales.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at from 6c.@14c. for New Crop, 6c.@10c. for Yearlings, and 10c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 340 bales; exports, — bales.

METALS—Have been generally inactive at about former prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in light request within our previous range; New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1870.	1871.
Cuba muscovado, hhds	5,498	5,371
Cuba, clayed, hhds	6,743	932
Porto Rico, hhds	199	180
St. Croix	....	11
English Islands	3,836	1,452
Martinique	....	122
Grand total hhds	16,276	8,068
New-Orleans, bbls	2,115	....

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been active and buoyant; sales, 6,500 bbls. Strained, for February delivery, at $2 30@$2 35; 500 bbls. do., prompt delivery, at $2 30 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 90 bbls., in lots, at 46¼c.@48c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; market very firm. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Rosin, $2 25@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been very little inquiry for any description; prices have not varied essentially.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 2.—*Sperm* continues to rule quiet, the only sale being 129 bbls., ex *Fredonia*, at Boston, to a manufacturer in this City, on private terms. *Whale* is very quiet, and we have no sales to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the Week Ending Jan. 2, 1871:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	lbs. Bone.
Boston.			
Bark Fredonia	344	.....	.....
Total	344	.....	.....
Previously	55,677	74,705	656,225
Jan. 1 to date	56,021	74,705	656,225
Same time last year	48,029	68,169	870,497
Exports for the week ending Jan. 2, 1871	763	.....	17,600
Previously	17,736	9,762	330,318
Jan. 1 to date	18,499	9,762	347,918
Same time last year	18,645	3,842	311,605

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Business has been very tame today, and prices have been weak and irregular, influenced to some extent by reports of failures at Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Crude has been dull and nominal, with 12¼c.@12c. as the prevalent quotations. Shipping Crude at 17c.@17¼c. here, and 15½c.@16c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were — bbls. At the Creek, Upper Road deliveries have been in less demand, and quoted down to $3 20@$3 22½, and Lower at $3 30@$3 40 ₱ bbl. Refined has been quite sparingly sought after on the basis of 23¼c. for Standard White here, and 22¼c.@22½c. for do., prompt and January deliveries at Philadelphia. The reported dealings have been unimportant. The export clearances hence, since our last, have been 2,100 bbls. for Lisbon. And from Philadelphia, 516,638 gallons for Antwerp; 234,883½ gallons for Hamburg; 136,621 gallons for Bremen; 128,311 gallons for Bristol, and 2,600 gallons for Barbados. Refined Oil, in cases, continues inactive within a range of 27¼c.@28c., as the extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules quiet at 9½c. in shipping order, 14c.@14½c. in cases, and 4¼c.@4¾c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. The Pittsburg *Commercial* says: The following are the Crude receipts from all points for the past twelve years, by river and rail:

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	7,063	Same time 1865	430,248
Same time 1860	17,161	Same time 1866	1,253,336
Same time 1861	94,102	Same time 1867	727,494
Same time 1862	171,774	Same time 1868	1,062,227
Same time 1863	175,151	Same time 1869	1,026,902
Same time 1864	208,744	Same time 1870	1,036,473

The following are the exports of Refined Oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,963	4,463
Allegheny Valley Railroad	9,688	12,603
Total	12,651	17,066

Exports of Refined Oil East, for the past three years, by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Pennsylvania Railroad	185,135	145,868	191,923
Allegheny Valley Railroad	539,856	450,607	619,235
Total	724,991	596,475	811,158

The Philadelphia *North American* gives the following statement of the total exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia:

	1870 Gallons.	1870 Value.	1869 Gallons.	1869 Value.
Petroleum, C'd.	3,339,795	$615,999	1,511,532	$320,047
Petroleum, R'd.	45,669,838	11,890,165	31,405,415	10,206,169
Benzine	287,333	28,945	228,209	18,322
Naphtha	562,770	54,859	....	....
Total	49,949,737	$12,589,968	33,145,156	$10,555,977

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light demand and weak in price. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 350 bbls. at $19 50@$19 75, chiefly at $19 50, for new Mess; $16 50@$17 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $20@$21 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a limited inquiry noted, on the basis of $19 25 for Western Mess, seller January and February; sales, 500 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue in very limited request, closing heavily. We now quote the range at from 7⅛c.@7⅜c. for Western, and 8c.@8¼c. for City. Cut-meats rule dull at about previous nominal figures; sales equal to 75 pkgs. at 10½c.@12½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8c.@8¼c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in slack request at drooping rates. Lard has been depressed and quoted cheaper on a very moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 375 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11⅛c.@12¼c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered; chiefly at 11⅝c.@12⅛c. for new Western Steam, and 11⅝c., for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 100 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller last half of February, at 12⅛c.; and 1,000 tcs. do., March, at 12⅜c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at full rates; sales have been reported of 270 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef is inactive at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been very quiet at $29@$30 50 ₱ bbl. Butter has been in slack request at about previous quotations; State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 2,445 pkgs. Cheese rules quiet at from 8c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 1,809 boxes. Government took 3,000 bbls. Mess Pork at $20 90; and 2,500 bbls. Extra Mess Beef at $19 49 ₱ bbl.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	Jan. 1, 1871. Total New.	Jan. 1, 1871. Total Old & New.	Total Dec. 1, 1870.	Total Jan. 1, 1870.
Clear	100	228	184	88
Mess	1,583	9,0?2	9,730	13,478
Thin Mess	7	11	14	238
Prime Mess	189	778	506	751
Flank	18	18	2	....
Prime	74	74	127	481
Rumps	118	592	668	1
Refuse Mess	123	357	92	57
Do. Prime Mess	153	....	147	70
Refuse Prime	152	[illegible]	168	13
Other Refuse	59	37	118	35
Uninspected	18,108	18,683	2,987	18,944
Grand total, bbls.	20,689	30,242	15,833	34,169

BEEF.

Qualities.				
Repacked Mess	1,616	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,229
Rep. Chicago do.	528	525	263	9,215
Refuse Mess	438	586	328	1,862
Other Refuse	213	397	609	591
Tcs. Prime Mess	1,565	1,765	491	[illegible]
Country Mess	1,053	1,053	626	1,209
Uninspected tcs.	12,462	12,484	13,227	18,471
Uninspected bbls.	13,042	12,956	10,362	17,544
Grand total, tcs and bbls.	30,914	33,995	28,758	56,609

RICE—Has been quiet, but steady. Stock, 875 casks Carolina and 9,200 bags Rangoon, against 1,670 casks Carolina, and 7,829 bags Rangoon, same time last year.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet at unchanged prices. Stock in first hands here, 5,750 bags; in Boston, 6,800 bags. The year's consumption has been reported at 51,288 bags.

SEEDS—Have been in limited demand today at unchanged prices. The stock of Linseed is given by Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. at 64,050 bags here, and 43,400 bags at Boston; and the consumption of the year is reported at 963,368 bags. The following are the statistics for the past two years:

Linseed.

	1870. Bags.	1869. Bags.
Imported into the U. S. from Jan. 1 to date, (Calcutta)	893,318	775,861
Imported into the U. S. from Jan. 1 to date, (Bombay)	38,450	83,012
On the way to the U. S. Dec. 31, (Calcutta)	244,062	171,702
Loading at foreign ports at last dates for United States (Calcutta)	80,970	30,000
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Dec. 31, (Calcutta)	36,900	38,800
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Dec. 31, (Bombay)	6,500	None.
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Dec. 31, (Calcutta)	64,050	121,000
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Dec. 31, (Bombay)	None.	6,000
Supply	422,511	344,702
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	2,000	7,000
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	210,000	117,117
Prices current, Dec. 31 per bushel	$2 13@$2 17¼	$2 20@$2 22½

Sales 142,000 bags here, in Boston, and to arrive, at $2 05@$2 17¼, gold. Market firm. Stock in the United States Jan. 1, 1870, all hands, 210,000 bags. Imported from Calcutta and Bombay, from Jan. 1 to date, 898,318 bags. Imported from Europe, from Jan. 1 to date, 2,000 bags. Imported from Calcutta, in pockets, from Jan. 1 to date, equal, 13,000 bags. Total, 1,223,318 bags. Stock in the United States Jan. 1, 1871, viz.: Importers' and speculators' hands, 107,450 bags; Manufacturers' (estimated) 147,500 bags. Total, 254,950 bags. Consumption in the United States for the year 1870, 968,368 bags. Consumption in the United States for year 1869, 748,390 bags. Consumption in the United States for year 1868, 763,049 bags. Consumption in the United States for year 1867, 538,564 bags. Consumption in the United States for year 1866, 369,664 bags. Consumption in the United States for year 1865, 383,000 bags. The crop of American Flaxseed this year estimated equal to 250,000 bags, against 400,000 bags in 1869.

SUGARS—Raw have been in very moderate demand at equal to previous quotations; sales 460 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 9¼c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10⅝c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10⅛c.@10⅜c., ₱ lb. Refined have been in demand, ranging from 11⅛c.@14½c. ₱ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14⅛c.; A's, 13⅛c.@—; B's, 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; extra C's, 13c.@13⅛c.; and Yellow, 11⅛c.@12⅛c., ₱ lb. Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. will sell, at noon, on Thursday next, 450 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar and 164 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, all new crop.

Stock of Sugar in New-York Jan. 1.

	1870.	1871.
Cuba, hhds	44,972	23,640
Porto Rico, hhds	6,633	979
English Islands, hhds	2,670	2,588
Martinique, hhds	1,227	394
Grand total, hhds	55,963	27,597
Melado, hhds	810	744
Havana, boxes	95,459	68,317
Brazil, bags	2,400	....
Manila, bags	340,564	205,941
China, bags	2,555	1,211

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been in moderate demand and quoted steady; sales since our last, 55,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅝c.@9c. for Prime; also, small lots of Stearine at 10c.@12c., and of Grease at 7c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been lightly dealt in, since our last, at unaltered rates. Sales 170 hhds. Kentucky, and job lots of Seed Leaf, within our previous range.

WHISKY—Has been very dull at easier and irregular prices; sales have been reported since our last of 130 bbls., in small lots, at 92c.@93c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 510 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been very quiet since our last, but rates have not varied essentially. The offerings have been very limited. For Liverpool there were taken 2,300 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by sail, and ½d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 22,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 150 tcs. Lard at 50s.; 300 boxes Bacon at 45s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and 40 hhds. Tallow on private terms, and a bark, 300 tons register, with Mineral Phosphates from St. Helena Sound, at 30s. ₱ ton. For London, 7,800 bushels Wheat, in bags, by sail, at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; and 40 boxes Cheese at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Antwerp, 2,000 bags Coffee at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; 60 bales Cotton at ⅝d. ₱ lb. For Leghorn, a British bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Persini and M. Gausins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WAR. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fowler and Miss Tracy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
KIND TO A FAULT and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Hall, Miss Edwin, and Miss Howett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

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Two copies, one year	5
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A reception was given by the Prussians in the Palace of Versailles on the 1st inst., to the officers of the German Army. The King made a short address, ascribing to the heroism of the troops the great events which preceded the celebration of the day in such a place; the goal was still unattained; important tasks were to be accomplished before a lasting peace could be achieved, and a peace which would involve a continuation of the duties which brought them there, would be censurable. Advices from Paris to the 30th ult., represent that the people unite in urging Gen. TROCHU to make a sortie with an enormous force, which can be spared for the service, the weather having become more moderate, and the artillery being so powerful and well manned, that the enemy can make slight impression on the fortifications. Gen. VON MOLTKE, after the battle at Pont Noyelles, sent a message to TROCHU that the Army of the North had been annihilated, but TROCHU paid no attention to the story. The French success which led to the evacuation of Gray, in the east, by the Germans is confirmed. The reported withdrawal of the German Army of the Loire to Gien, to the eastward of Orleans, thirty or forty miles, seems to be confirmed. Part of Gen. CHAUZY's army is in a strong position near Vendôme, according to Bordeaux telegrams, which also claimed that all the engagements on the Loire for a week have been favorable to the French. Twelve hundred prisoners were taken by them at Lachatre. In crossing the Loire on the ice recently, 300 Prussians were drowned. The British demand on Prussia regarding the sinking of the colliers in the Seine, is said to be in a fair way to adjustment.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The programme of the Tories in the British Parliament for the coming session includes support of large additional appropriations for the army and navy. The administration of the Marquis of HARTINGTON as Chief-Secretary is expected to be popular, as he is known to be a friend to mixed education....The balance of the Spanish loan is taken by the Bank of France on the terms first agreed on....The funeral of Marshal PRIM in Madrid was attended by multitudes, so says a London dispatch....The new Cabinet of the Netherlands is announced in a dispatch from The Hague....The cable from Malta to Alexandria, in Egypt, which cost the British Government $2,000,000, has just been sold to a company for $126,000. The Malta and Tripoli cable has suddenly ceased to work....The steamer *Robert N. Lowe* has returned to St. John's, N. F., to recoal, to enable her to continue the search for the disabled Newfoundland cables.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was called to order yesterday at 11 A. M., and a short address was made by the Lieutenant-Governor. The roll was then called, and a majority responded. On motion of Mr. TWEED, it was resolved, the Assembly concurring, that the adjournment on Thursday be until the following Wednesday. After a recess of half an hour several bills were introduced, among them one to annex the towns of Yonkers, East Chester, New-Rochelle, Pelham, West Chester, West Farms and Morrisania to New-York. Notices were given of bills to repeal the New-York Registry act and to authorize New-York to acquire property in Putnam and Westchester Counties for the better supply of water to the City. The Governor's Message was received and read, and the Senate adjourned.

The Assembly was called to order by the Clerk of the last House, and the Secretary of State administered the oath to the members. A protest against the swearing in of Mr. CAREY, of New-York, was submitted on behalf of Mr. TWOMBLY. The Clerk decided that the presentation of the protest at that time was out of order, and Mr. CAREY was sworn. Mr. HITCHMAN was then chosen Speaker, and, on taking the Chair, made a few remarks. The other offices were filled by the other candidates of the Democratic caucus. The Governor's Message was read, and with the reports of the Controller and Auditor were ordered to be printed. [A synopsis of the report of the Controller was printed in the TIMES yesterday morning, and the Message and the Auditor's report appear in our columns today.] A bill was introduced to amend the Militia law. A petition from Mr. TWOMBLY, the contestant for the seat occupied by Mr. CAREY, from the Seventh New-York District, was submitted by Mr. GLEASON, who moved for a committee of five on the petition. The motion was lost, and the petition went to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The afternoon session was devoted to selecting seats, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Judge O. A. COCHRANE has been appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Attorney-General AKERMAN has purchased a home near Cartersville, Ga.

The steam-boat *Travis Wright* was destroyed by fire yesterday, at New-Orleans; loss, $5,000. The Magnolia (Miss.) Seminary has also been burned; loss, $6,000.

NELLIE DRISDALE, aged eighteen, while boarding in the house of Mrs. M. P. SANBORN, in Clarlestown, Mass., was recently married to her landlady's son, whom she had accused of seduction. NELLIE is now charged with poisoning her husband, her mother-in-law and herself. All three narrowly escaped death.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning the stock house of the Waterman Iron Company's furnaces at Sharon, Penn., was destroyed by fire, together with several coal cars and other property. The loss is between $30,000 and $40,000. Fully insured.

About $5,000,000 in gold were shipped, from Colorado, during the year 1870.

The public debt of the country was decreased $2,240,700 90 during the month of December.

Gen. PLEASONTON took the oath of office, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, yesterday.

Christ Church, St. Louis, Mo., was badly damaged by fire on New-Year's Day.

Mrs. BYRON, an actress at the German Theatre in Albany, was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire, on Monday night, that she is not expected to live.

The Legislatures of New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Delaware met yesterday.

An accident happened yesterday on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, on a bridge a few miles below Memphis. Five persons are supposed to have been killed and several were injured.

A reception was given to Archbishop KENRICK, at St. Louis, yesterday, in celebration of his return from Rome and the Ecumenical Council.

ALFRED REIDINGS, a mathematical instrument maker, shot himself at San Francisco yesterday.

S. G. EARLY, formerly a receiving clerk of the Western Union Telegraph Company, committed suicide yesterday at Sacramento, Cal.

"Red Mike" was stabbed yesterday at San Francisco, Cal., by THOMAS CAREY.

A man named KENNEDY shot a Mr. GOFFREY at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 1st inst., for suspected intimacy with his wife.

A policeman named HINDS shot and severely wounded one JAMES MURRAY at Newton, Mass., yesterday.

The establishment of WESTERMANN & Co., at Sharon, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Gov. Hoffman's Message.

Gov. HOFFMAN's reputation will not be improved by the Message which he sent to the Legislature yesterday. It is a weak and discreditable document, and will be accepted as evidence of his abject vassalage to the corupt combination that rules the State. It concedes much space to trivial or irrelevant topics, suppresses or perverts facts concerning questions about which the tax-payers feel a lively curiosity, and makes no reference to matters that have awakened the deepest interest in the community. It is a Message of which a statesman would be ashamed, and of which a tool of Tammany would alone be content to proclaim himself the author.

Two-fifths of the Message are devoted to Federal affairs. The tariff, the financial policy of the National Treasury, and the recently-enacted Election law are topics to which Tammany's candidate for the Presidency directs his attention. His views are commonplace, and in regard to specie payments, positively silly. He declares that resumption may be effected by the Government within twelve months, and he declares that the banks have no responsibility in the matter—that they have no duties to perform in reference to a return to specie payments. The determination of Congress and the President to secure an honest election provokes him beyond measure. He cannot conceal his wrath against the means employed, and to be employed, to break-down the infamous agencies on which his party have relied for success in this City.

What interest does Gov. HOFFMAN suppose the people of this State feel in his opinions respecting national politics? These might be appropriate in a Democratic convention, and they will be looked for when his masters of the Ring succeed in putting him on the track for the Presidency. In the meantime his duties are of a different character. Who wants to know what he thinks about the tariff, or the management of the Treasury? These subjects are out of place in a paper which is supposed to be devoted to the affairs of the State. The space he surrenders to them should have been occupied with an exposition of questions properly within the sphere of his office, and in reference to which the public eagerly desire information.

There is the Erie bill, for example. What does the Governor say about that? His friends plead that he signed it without being alive to its scope and operation. We have been unable to accept the excuse, because we know that for a full fortnight before signing it he was publicly apprised, day after day, of its effect upon the interests of the stockholders. Dropping this point, however, we have a right to ask what Gov. HOFFMAN thinks in regard to the measure with whose operation he is now familiar? He has seen it used as a cover for wholesale swindling, and for frauds which should have entailed upon their perpetrators familiarity with Sing Sing. He knows that it has made FISK, JR., a power in the Democratic Party and in the State by means which have disgraced the State, and would be intolerable to any party not controlled by unprincipled intriguers like those of the Ring. Thoughtful Democrats have appealed to the Governor to throw FISK overboard, and to urge upon the Legislature the repeal of a statute which has licensed rascality, and given the rascals an indefinite term of power. On this whole subject how does the Governor deliver himself? He is absolutely silent. Not a word in regard to it comes from his pen. He neither rebukes the crimes which the Erie bill made easy and safe, nor the criminals who have availed themselves of it to plunder and ruin a great corporation. Despite the warning of decent Democrats, he undertakes to cary FISK upon his shoulders. And by his silence in the presence of the appeals that have been addressed to him, he lends his sanction a second time to the most infamous piece of legislation which disgraces the statute books of this or any other State.

There are other matters scarcely less notorious, which a Governor faithful to his oath of office could not pass unnoticed. The campaign lately conducted in this State brought to light a long series of iniquities. The Judiciary of this City has been proved to be tainted with corruption and dishonor, and Gov. HOFFMAN has himself been charged with using his opportunities to enlarge the power of the very Judges who are known to be identified with the Erie swindlers and the Tammany thieves. The new charter, which Gov. HOFFMAN sanctioned last Spring, has been divested of the false pretences that were employed to secure its passage, and the machinery it provides has been turned to the vilest partisan uses. The Police force of the City has been converted into a partisan agency; and the Central Park, once the pride and glory of our citizens, has been made subject to influences which contaminate and degrade everybody and everything they come into contact with. The law requiring the City Controller to exhibit the affairs of his department has been defied; the Mayor, who has authority to exact from the Controller a report, neglects his duty; and meanwhile there are specific allegations to the effect that four or five millions of the tax-payers' money have been corruptly applied. The Legislature alone can bring the great wrong to a stand-still, and unravel the frauds and mysteries of the Controller's office, and the Governor cannot be unmindful of the authority he might exert in the premises. Other allegations indicate default as between the City and the State—the work of the gang who carry the City Government in their pockets. Then there is the general arraignment of the City officials and their masters, on account of the frauds they systematically perpetuate, the wrongdoing by which they acquire power, and the base purposes to which it is applied. The system under which the City is governed, and the men connected with its administration, are indicted at the bar of public opinion as inimical to republican freedom, and as a scandal to the age in which we live. Such are a few of the topics which an honest and efficient Governor would embrace in his Message. Not one of them is touched by Gov. HOFFMAN. He has much to say in reference to "the Oyer and Terminer," the Salt Springs, the revision of the statutes, and matters which, by comparison, are trifling. But the absorbing questions of the hour—the questions which at this moment agitate a great community to its centre, and furnish the starting-points of an agitation which must lead to reform or revolution—receive from the man who occupies the Governor's chair not the slightest attention.

Only one conclusion is possible. It is that Gov. HOFFMAN is the obedient creature of the shameful gang which constitutes the Tammany-Erie combination. He is at Albany to do their bidding. It is idle to talk of his antecedents, of his personal character, or of the ambition he cherishes. He must be judged as he is—as the mere instrument of unscrupulous men; and all his hopes of political preferment rest upon the support they are willing to give him. The fact that he consented to be the candidate of the Erie Ring, with all its crimes, and of the Tammany Ring, with a record as black as circumstances can make it, was fatal to all his pretensions as a politician relying upon his merits. The Message we print this morning is the crowning evidence of his bondage, and of his utter unfitness for the position into which he has been thrust, by means as degrading to himself as to the State which is now paying the penalties of Democratic rule.

Why Journalists are So Much Respected.

It appears that we are all strangely in the dark about the leading events of the war between Prussia and France. To begin with, the battle of Wissembourg, early in the war, was won by the French—whereas most of us thought that the Prussians were victors. It is commonly supposed that MCMAHON failed to effect a junction with the forces under BAZAINE; but this is not the case—the two Generals combined their armies, and are still fighting with great success. Again, it is generally believed that BAZAINE was obliged to surrender at Metz; but this is merely another of our delusions—the General in question has won innumerable great battles, and to this hour Metz has not surrendered. To take still another instance, there is an impression abroad that Paris is now invested by the German armies. We cannot account for the prevalence of this idea, but the truth is that the Germans are now distant at least ten days' march from Paris, and the whole of TROCHU's army is posted outside the city. This version of the history of the war is furnished by the *World*, of this City, which has the reputation of being exceedingly well informed on all foreign subjects. We suppose there is no denying its statements. The *Tribune* yesterday gave a complete summary of the *World's* special history of the war, and people who collect remarkable specimens of journalistic enterprise had better get that summary, and learn to admire the "brilliancy" of the *World's* correspondents and editors. The treatment of war news by the *World* is one of the things of which journalists ought to be proud, and which help to explain how it is that journalism is so much respected by the public.

Another article, published by the *Tribune* yesterday, will also be interesting to journalists who take a sincere pride in their calling, and wish to see it universally respected. To begin with, the fact must be well known that notoriously bribed journals always bring charges of corruption against all papers which try to do their duty honestly. Hence the *World*, caught with its hands full of TWEED's money, invented a story about an unpaid bill for the enormous sum of thirteen thousand dollars, as accounting for the opposition of the TIMES to the Ring—and hence the satellite of the *Herald*, and a few other unprincipled sheets, have been instructed by the Ring to repeat this story ever since. The *Tribune* now expresses its belief that not less than $50,000 was paid by Tammany in one way or another to the *Herald* and the *Telegram* during last year alone. No one supposes that the proprietor of the *Herald* is aware of this turpitude on the part of his servants—still less that he touched a dollar of the money. But the nature of the support given to the Tammany Ring by the *Herald* ought to be sufficient to convince everybody that dirty work has been going on somewhere. The *Tribune* goes on to assert, upon the authority of a pamphlet just published, that WILLIAM M. TWEED secured the services of the *Sun* during the late canvass "by the payment of so much cash down, and the promise of monthly stipends." What answer will be made to this charge remains to be seen; but we cannot ignore the fact that a similar accusation brought against the *Sun*, in regard to a transaction with JAMES FISK, Jr., was published in the *Tribune* a week or so ago, and was not denied by the paper implicated. Instead of refuting the charge of taking a bribe for suppressing a certain article, as everybody must have hoped the *Sun* would do, it simply singled out and abused a gentleman connected with the *Tribune*. This was a clear case of allowing judgment to go against it by default.

The systematic corruption of the Press by the Tammany and Erie cliques will begin to excite proper attention whenever the public once more shows any disposition to regard corruption as a thing wrong in itself, and fatal to the best interests of society. Any journalist who now faithfully performs his duty is made a marked man by all the bribed hacks in the country, and any paper which refuses to take bribes is sure to be denounced as "corrupt" by the rascals who accept money from any hand which offers it. For example, the accusations made by the TIMES against TWEED and his gang have never been disproved, but the hirelings employed by TWEED have simply been instructed to trump up some insane charge concerning the *motives* of these attacks. There are possibly some who really believe that the *World* calls TWEED a swindler one day and an angel the next from sheer conviction, and that the TIMES would *not* abuse TWEED if somebody paid it thirteen thousand dollars. People who put any faith in the *World's* foreign dispatches must be fools enough for anything. Thus, the task of serving the public with fidelity is obstructed by the efforts of the very journals which have taken money to betray the public. If the exposures made by the *Tribune* yesterday could accomplish a wholesome change in public sentiment in regard to all journals bribed by the Tammany gang, and if those exposures further tended to purify the atmosphere of journalism generally, our contemporary would have accomplished a signal service. But we fear that the time is not yet ripe for reform, and that a great portion of the public think none the worse of a journal because it is proved to have taken bribes.

Mr. David Dudley Field and the Erie Litigation.

The report of the proceedings in the case of FISK, Jr., *vs.* the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, which we published yesterday, is well worth studying by all who desire to understand the nature of the connection between Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and the Erie litigation. A motion was lately made in this case, at a term held by Judge BRADY, on the part of the defendants, to change the place of trial from the County of New-York to the County of Albany. This motion was granted by the Judge, "unless," as he said, "the plaintiff prefers it shall be to the adjoining County of Rensselaer." This was, of course, a decision in the defendant's favor; and it is the universal custom of the winning party in such suits to prepare to take charge of the entry of the order expressing the decision of the Court. The beaten party has no business to meddle or interfere with it. But in this case, under the direction of FISK's senior counsel, and contrary to custom and right, FISK's counsel at once entered an imperfect order, and then immediately served notice of appeal from the imperfect order thus entered by himself.

Judge BRADY, however, blocked this petty scheme of the distinguished counselor, by requiring him to show cause, on the 20th day of December last, before him, (the Judge was then holding a special term of the Court,) why this imperfect order should not be made perfect, and state fully what the Court had decided, and what had been done in the premises under the decision. On this occasion the counsel for the respective parties appeared, and what should be embraced and contained in the order to be settled was fully discussed.

The defendant's counsel insisted that the order should be settled in these words: "The Court having announced its decision that the place of trial be changed from the County of New-York to the County of Albany, unless the plaintiff's counsel shall elect that it be changed to the County of Rensselaer; and, the plaintiff's counsel having thereupon elected that the change shall be to the County of Rensselaer; hereupon it is ordered that the place of trial in this action be and the same hereby is changed from the County of New-York to the County of Rensselaer," and presented the same for settlement and adoption.

Mr. FIELD strenuously opposed this form of an order, and, in his argument, gave the Judge his idea of the difference between the meaning and signification of the two words, "elect" and "prefer," and fully presented his objections to the proposed order.

Judge BRADY, after hearing all the parties for and against the adoption of the form of the order thus submitted, said, in substance, that the proposed order was in accordance with his decision, and he should adopt it, and, after signing the same, remarked: "I have *now* settled the order in the case of 'FISK *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company," and then proceeded with the other business of his Court. Mr. FISK's senior counsel immediately withdrew from Judge BRADY's Court, stepped across the hall of the Court-house into the Supreme Court Chambers, where Judge BARNARD was holding Court, and procured, or caused to be procured, within thirty minutes after his withdrawal from Judge BRADY's Court, one of the most extraordinary *ex-parte* orders, and by a long way the most disgraceful one, he has ever obtained in the interest of his client, FISK,—and this upon an affidavit so brief that we give it in full, as follows:

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES FISK, Jr., *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others.

City and County of New-York: WM. A. SCHAMP, being sworn, says:

1. I am a counselor-at-law and a clerk in the office of the plaintiff's attorney.

2. I was present this day at the settlement of the order changing the place of trial herein, and heard all that passed. The plaintiff's counsel expressly declined to elect to take the County of Rensselaer, or any other county other than New-York, and consented to no statement on that subject in the order, except a bare expression of preference for Rensselaer over Albany County.

W. A. SCHAMP.

Sworn before me Dec. 20, 1870.

RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Notary Public, New-York.

On this affidavit, we say, Mr. FIELD obtained from Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD an *ex-parte* order, requiring the defendants to "show cause, at a special term of the Court to be held at the Court-house in New-York City on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M., *why the order herein entered this day should not be corrected so as to conform to the facts stated in the said affidavit.*" Let it be observed that this was an order to render the order made by Judge BRADY *corrected* "so as to *conform* to the *facts* stated in the said *affidavit*" of WM. A. SCHAMP. A more unjust decision was never made. In a word—it was an order that a Judge who did not hear or decide a motion, who was, in fact, wholly ignorant of what was or was not decided, after argument of a motion before another Judge, should correct the order and decision of the Judge who *did* hear and decide the motion.

If such an order could be sustained, what a commentary it would be upon judicial proceedings; and now, that it has been decided by Judge LEARNED that it cannot be sustained, what a commentary it is upon DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who condescends to carry on proceedings of this kind for the benefit of JAMES FISK, Jr. Judge LEARNED characterizes this proceeding of FISK's lawyer "as preposterous," and adds: "The evils of such a practice as is here attempted are too plain to need comment." It is precisely because such practices do need comment that we call the attention of the public to them; and until those guilty of "such practices" are made to feel the full penalty of public scorn, "the evils" growing out of them will continue to affect the community.

"Let Him Go."

As if the corruption of Judges, the stupidity of juries, and the apathy of the Police were not sufficiently powerful agents in cultivating the lawlessness which virtually rules New-York City today, additional encouragement is given to it by the supineness or timidity of its victims. Hardly a day passes that some criminal, arraigned for one of the minor offenses against person or property, does not have to be discharged from failure of the complainant to appear and prosecute. Repeatedly, also, it happens that the victim of some atrocious assault or highway robbery will refuse to give the name or any description of his assailant, even when known to him. Among what, for want of any more distinctive term, we may call the rougher class of our population, this is almost the rule, partly from a certain false notion of honor, and partly from a sentiment of revolt against authority, and consequent sympathy with the law-breaker. So, to use a parallel illustration, even in so horrible crime as that of DUIGNAN, the Elizabeth parricide, his family forget the murdered mother in their anxiety to screen the assassin son. An instance more in point is that of the young man who was stabbed on Monday evening in a dance-house in Spring-street, and who expressly declined giving any clue to the perpetrator of the deed.

In many cases, of course, this reticence results from fear of after danger, or from desire on the part of the injured person to avoid exposure of disreputable circumstances connected with the crime. But, whatever may be the motive, such concealment is radically wrong, and ought to be discountenanced, or, if all other means fail, punished as detrimental to the public safety. If the knights of the pistol and slung-shot confined their gentle attentions to that class of people who believe that silence, under such provocation, is golden, there might be less reason for complaint. But unfortunately these ruffians are emboldened by impunity to more flagitious acts. What complainants in such cases seem to forget is, that besides the injury to themselves there is also an even graver injury to the State, and that every citizen owes it, as a public duty, to bring wrong-doers to justice. Refusal to perform this duty, however it may be regarded technically, is nothing more nor less than compounding felony, and should be so treated and punished. It is not strange, perhaps, that this sort of collusion with crime is so rife, when powerful banks and wealthy merchants set the example by treating with the thieves for the return of stolen property, becoming virtually receivers of stolen goods. But the evil is attaining such a magnitude that it may soon be necessary to take stern measures to suppress it. If, as more primitive wisdom once exacted, the recusant complainant were made to take the place of the villain whom he thus rescues from justice, and to suffer the penalty that should have been his, we might soon notice a gratifying improvement in the number of criminals brought to trial, and a corresponding decrease of crime.

Crime in Vermont.

House-breaking was once cultivated as a fine art, and even now, in spite of modern policemen, CHUBBS' locks, burglar-alarms, and other precautions, we hear of adroit professional strokes that would make the fortune of the operators in any honest branch of business. In this country, where any one can make a living who will work, such exploits are more rare. When they occur, cracksmen from beyond the sea are apt to be the heroes of them, and the scene selected is almost invariably one of our great cities. There is, however, no rule without an exception, and of late a signal one has been presented in Vermont.

Ever since 1867, a gang of depredators has been operating with marvelous success and impunity along the border of Vermont and New-Hampshire. They have robbed jewelers, gunsmiths, clothing, boot and shoe and grocery stores, stables and hotels, as well as private dwellings. They have amassed plunder estimated at tens of thousands of dollars. They have been suspected, but never caught; and so with the swelling proceeds of their rascality they have gone clothed, so to speak, in purple and fine linen, and have fared sumptuously every day. All these joys have been made possible through the skill and audacity of a young brigand named HANDLON, who is described as being under twenty years of age. His whole gang, indeed, is said to be of tender years, and to have obeyed him in every movement as faithfully as the men in green served Robin Hood, or the familiars of the road bowed to the mandates of Claude Duval. During four years this modern Jack Sheppard has organized more than fifty robberies, in every one of which—such was his sagacity—both principal and assistants got off scot free.

The end of this prosperous career has, however, come at last, and HANDLON is doomed to find, like so many others, that the way of the transgressor, if "a primrose path of dalliance" for a time, is sure to be hard and flinty in the end. We are not informed who has been the Jonathan Wild of this *dénouement*, but it is certain that the young robber chief is in custody with most of his adherents. They are said to be, we are sorry to say, for the most part, sons of substantial farmers. The fate of these youthful marauders will be a dismal one indeed, for although the gallows for offenses like theirs is a thing of the past, the social degradation which will be associated with their detection and punishment will be hardly more enviable.

MINOR TOPICS.

Any one who desires to understand the effect of Democratic management upon canal traffic cannot do better than read attentively the Auditor's report, published in our impression this day. We shall discuss this remarkable document with the fullness it deserves another day—in the meanwhile we hope our readers will study it for themselves. There are facts in it which ought to be read in their official form, and we do not desire anybody to receive a version of them at second hand. What we have to thank the Democrats for in this department of our commerce will be very clear to those who will take the pains to read the Auditor's report, with a simple desire to find out the truth.

King WILLIAM in the Palace of LOUIS XIV., will certainly form a favorite subject with the historical painters of the future; and no better motto could be appended to such a tableau than the concluding words of his yesterday's address to the German officers assembled there: "It would be censurable to make any peace which involves the continuation of the duties which have brought you here." This is "the present result of all the glories," so far as France is concerned—to have a conqueror insisting on his rights of conquest, in the palace of her proudest King. The mantle of the "great monarch" has fallen upon the Emperor-elect of Germany, only to make him the avenger of spoliations that helped to rear the palace from which he issued his proclamation. Let it be hoped, for the sake of Germany and of the world, that the compulsory restitution may not foster the same spirit as did the original robbery.

We have shown elsewhere that Gov. HOFFMAN has contrived to produce his annual Message without a single allusion to any of the subjects upon which he and his party have been arraigned. If P. "Brains" SWEENY himself had drawn up the document, it could scarcely have been more adroitly managed. Gov. HOFFMAN had to face a number of questions which inevitably involve him and his party in great disgrace, and he dealt with them by evading them altogether. He does not even put forward the plea urged by some of his friends, that if the Tweedites are corrupt, Republicans are equally corrupt. Perhaps he has the sense to see—what his supporters do not—that this excuse is false in itself, and dishonorable to any one who uses it. The Governor's Message is enough to excite the envy of a pettifogging lawyer, but otherwise it is totally devoid of value.

Gen. TROCHU has clearly and conclusively expounded his theory of what constitutes the true efficiency of an army. He gives, as is well known, especial prominence to what he describes as the moral force of the military organization. No better comment on how much personal influence counts in controling large bodies of men, can be found than in the power wielded by the Governor of Paris over the impulsive populace he has for some months so successfully ruled. The demand referred to in today's telegrams "to make a sortie with enormous force," will probably be met with the same grim resolve as many that have preceded it. As the London *Spectator* lately remarked, the spectacle of the sombre, unyielding determination of Gen. TROCHU to adhere to his own plans, and calmly to confide in their success, is the hopefullest feature in all the dark outlook for Paris.

The "festive season" is nearly over, but the effects of it seem likely to linger for some time yet. It is usually at this time of the year that the largest number of crimes are committed, and already our local columns bear witness to the fact that the "law of averages" will tell its usual tale. Several women have been killed by their husbands, and numbers of people struck down in brawls. Drink is at the bottom of all the mischief, and any one who is much about the streets now, especially at night, will be tempted to wish that WENDELL PHILLIPS could have his own way with the grog-shops. There appear to be thousands of people who make it a practice to spend a week or two in getting drunk at this time of the year. The evil rapidly increases, and a really practicable remedy for it has not yet been suggested. We may be very sure, however, that while laziness and unlimited whisky are the rewards of "political exertion" in this City, the ministers of religion, and the other teachers of morality, will find their labor in vain.

England has evidently got a very confirmed attack of the war fever. The pacific ex-President of the Board of Trade did not retire a moment too soon, for the new struggle between Liberals and Conservatives is to be, who is prepared to spend most money on military preparations. The Conservative platform announced in today's telegrams has evidently been anticipated by the Government in power, for we have in the latest mail files some hints of a stupendous scheme, said to be under consideration, for the fortification of London. It appears that a similar project was discussed ten years ago, and that the most feasible of the plans then submitted consisted in erecting a number of small forts, one mile apart, and at a distance of five miles outside of London. To defend the forts themselves a quarter of a million of men were considered requisite, and to operate against the enemy in front of them another quarter of a million. At the present rate of military preparation the "armed peace" of the last ten years will be found by England to have been a very trifling burden when compared with what will shortly have to be paid for. It might, after all, have been cheaper to have stretched a helping hand to France.

The pamphlet entitled *The Biter Bit*, in relation to the alleged trafficking between TWEED and the *Sun*, has been forwarded to us, and the particulars relating to it will be found in an advertisement. Until the *Sun* has had the opportunity of making some statement in reply to this pamphlet, we shall make no comment upon it except this—that it is not a publication which any true journalist will read with pleasure. It is to be observed, however, that the chief editor of the *Sun* is not accused by the author of any participation in the transactions described. For the rest, we should be glad if the whole story could be disproved.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"WAR" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. ROBERTSON's newest play of "War" was seen last night for the first time at Wallack's Theatre. The house was full, and, besides being gay and fashionable, was also deeply interested. A new play at this theatre has grown, in truth, to be a very important event; and "War," it may be said, is doubly a novelty, since it is acted here, if not before being acted in London, at least before we know how it has been received there. Hence, none of the prejudice existed last evening, either way, which knowledge of the effect a dramatic work has already wrought is apt to engender. The audience thus called upon to judge from the beginning, and unaffected by any second-hand opinion, was closely attentive throughout, and unusually quick, alike to praise and to criticise. We may say, at the outset, that while the first predominated, opportunities for the last sometimes occurred. A fashion has sprung up, traceable in part to mistaken kindness, and partly to the public craving for immediate sensation, of calling all new things the best things. We must deviate from the custom as regards "War." It is not Mr. ROBERTSON's best play. Perhaps, in some respects, it is his worst. The bombast of some passages is unworthy of him. It is amusing to see, in ROBERTSON, a fresh instance of the fact that writers who excel in witty dialogue almost always, in attempting sentiment, stumble into bathos. SHERIDAN's example, however, has not warned others, with less claim to toleration than ROBERTSON, of this danger; and with the latter, as well as the former—if with inferior grace—we can excuse occasional turgidity for the sake of the splendor of epigram and felicitous repartee that often surround and set it off.

The story of "War" is easy to tell. A young soldier, *Oscar*, (Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,) is engaged to *Lottie* (Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES.) War breaks out between France and Germany, and an order reaches *Oscar*, who is in the French Army, to join his command when just on the eve of his wedding. He is wounded on the dismal field of Woerth, and is supposed to be dead. But his affianced, the daughter of a German, seeks him on the battle-field and finds him there sorely wounded. They are then married in a church hard by. After this *Oscar* is supposed to be dead again—there is no great affluence of incident here—and *Lottie* mourns him as one lost forever. But the missing one turns up again—as we too readily anticipate—and all is rosy and joyful once more. Mr. ROBERTSON, while choosing a new arena for most of his action, appears to have been shrewdly cautious about entirely abandoning ground on which he has been so successful. The first act, therefore, takes place at Sevenoaks, in Kent, and a pretty picture of English rural life pleases the eye and enlists the sympathy of the spectator, before he is taken to the harsher spots that witness and are needful to the main action.

The first act is of a bustling, and even of a frolicsome nature; and the art of the dramatist is in this cleverly exhibited, since a striking contrast is thus effected with the sombre business to come. Laughing girls, a beautiful rural landscape, a joyful betrothal breakfast, and some ingenious appositions of comic characters pave the way excellently for the deeper tints that follow. It may be objected that the people of the drama constitute somewhat too polyglot an assemblage; but it becomes evident in due time how essential this is to the author's purpose. Messrs. GILBERT, FISHER, BROUGHAM and CLARKE, and Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES and Miss EMMA TRACY sustain the burden of the act, and indeed of the whole piece, with care, and sometimes with praiseworthy elaboration and closeness of study.

The "set" of the second act is gloomily impressive. Just now, when the ocean cable groans and the Press teems with accounts of blood and slaughter, such a scene fills us with a sense of ghastly reality. We know that the pale, upturned faces, set in the rigidity of death, the mangled horses with their stare of wild agony, the dismounted cannon, and broken, scattered accoutrements, really exist, as we gaze, upon a score of sanguinary fields. This is no mere dramatic tableau, but horrible truth; and Mr. WALLACK has arranged the details with his usual keen eye to picturesque effect. No histrionic scene in our memory has brought so vividly to mind as the stage of Wallack's in the second act of "War," BYRON's famous passage in the third canto of "Childe Harolde:"

"The midnight brought the signal-sound of strife,
The morn the marshaling in arms—the day
Battle's magnificently stern array!
The thunder-clouds close o'er it, which when rent
The earth is cover'd thick with other clay,
Which her own clay shall cover, heap'd and pent,
Rider and horse—friend, foe—in one red burial blent."

This solemn picture constitutes the chief feature of the drama, and here, too, the most touching portions of the action transpire. Mr. FISHER displays in the scene some exceedingly fine bits of art, and Mr. GILBERT and Miss HENRIQUES by the unaffected nature and pathos of their share of the work add wonderfully to the illusion. Of the third act we need for the present only say that besides giving Mr. BROUGHAM an opportunity of which he makes admirable use, it is an adroitly-managed dénouement; not always in literary merit up to the average of ROBERTSON's writing, but nevertheless highly interesting, and as a transcript of human emotions, singularly true. Hitting off, as "War" does, the history of the

immediate moment, with its tears and its blood, its mad thirst for glory, and its awful expiation, the play has an attractiveness which will be proved, we make sure, by a protracted tenure of the boards.

The new play will not, however, make us forget that it is in sketching English society of the latest modern types that ROBERTSON has been most happy. He has been prosperous, like *Punch*, through his specialties, which have mingled with sportive dexterity bright episodes of beauty and fun. Lovely girls and piquant speeches, talk a trifle "fast" at times, but always clever and often sensible; "heavy swells," over-full of the selfish wisdom of the world; good for nothing people whom we love for their weaknesses, not for their strength, characters whose discourse is sprinkled all over with sprightly allusions to the living topics of today; all these, touched with much richness of color, and truth of drawing, and nicety of finish, with considerable acquired skill and not a little native genius, form the contents of the magazine on which ROBERTSON has drawn to prove himself the master of modern comedy. And we may say of him that if not a Congreve or a Sheridan, his light burns with a brilliant lustre, and such as it is that it certainly pales before that of no contemporary.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The series of Italian opera performances at the Fourteenth-street Theatre will be commenced by a representation of "Il Trovatore," this evening. Mlle. CZILLAG's debut here on the lyric stage will be effected in this work. Signori LEFRANC and REYNA and Mme. GAZZANIGA will be heard also.

GERMAN OPERA.

Mme. LICHTMAY and the capable artists who for some weeks have attracted exceedingly large audiences to the Stadt Theatre, in this City, end their performances of German opera in that house with the present week. The company goes hence to the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, Mr. MAX MARETZEK assuming the management, and thus insuring our neighbors a season of continued interest. The repertory of the troupe is large, and the demands upon it have always had for response most satisfying representations.

CONCERT AT ZION CHURCH.

The second of a series of organ concerts now occurring at Zion Church will be given this evening. The artists are Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Ella Mayer, Mr. C. Fritch, Mr. A. H. Beckett, Mr. J. Pirsson and Mr. S. P. Warren. Mr. G. F. BRISTOW will conduct.

CONCERT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

A concert in aid of the funds of the Church of the Holy Savior will be given at Association Hall to-morrow evening, under the direction of Signor ANTONIO L. MORA. The programme will be interpreted by Mme. Gazzaniga, Signor Lefranc, Miss Graziella Ridgway, Signor Centemeri, Mlle. Fernanda Tedesca and Mr. S. B. Mills.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

Miss ALMA KRAUSE, lately a member of the German opera troupe at the Stadt Theatre, is to benefit by a concert at Steinway Hall on Friday evening next. She will be assisted by Misses DINGEON and ROSENBURG; by Messrs. CANDIDUS and REMMERTZ, and by the Teutonia Maennerchor.

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The first concert of the Church Music Association, now in the second season of its existence, will take place at Steinway Hall this evening. The programme, interpreted at a public rehearsal, which was very largely attended, yesterday, consists of the overture to "Lurline," of HAYDN's "Third Mass," and of the music of "Preciosa." It should be remembered that the concert will begin at precisely 8 o'clock.

CONCERT AT LYRIC HALL.

Mr. JOSEPH FRANCIS WALSH, who is said to be one of the most proficient performers on the violin in this country, will give a concert at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-first-street, on Thursday evening. He will be assisted by several well-known artists, among whom are EMMA CELIA TERRY, Signor F. FILIPPI, Miss C. W. HUTCHINGS, and Mr. HENRY E. BROWNE.

A Great Charity Ball—The Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.

A great charity ball, in behalf of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, will take place on the 10th of this month. That it will be a success, no one can doubt who reads the list of officers. Such ladies as Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Ralph Mead, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. Connolly, Mrs. Blodget, Mrs. Phelps, and Mrs. Col. Raymond are sure to give éclat to anything they undertake; but beyond these are a committee of gentlemen, and a list of two or three hundred managers, in which every name carries a promise of success.

Some time last Winter, a law passed our Legislature giving $160,000 toward the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum, which is, we understand, to be located somewhere in Orange County. Before this money can be paid in, a like sum must be raised by private charity; and it is to raise a portion of the amount that this charity ball will be given on the 10th. Dr. GEORGE F. FOOT, medical superintendent and general agent has already collected, by his own efforts about $70,000, and we have no doubt that the ball will largely increase this sum, for the ladies above named are working diligently to make it a brilliant affair, and have already sold a large portion of the boxes, while the tickets are selling rapidly. We learn that the first design of this ball was suggested by Mrs. RALPH MEAD, who refused all other positions for the arduous post of Secretary, thus undertaking more work and more responsibility than seemed possible for one person to perform. But when a woman's heart is in an object, she rejects all idea of fatigue, and Mrs. MEAD has been indefatigable in her exertions in behalf of this good cause, while she has been so ably assisted by the other ladies that there is no longer a doubt of a brilliant success.

The insane asylums of this State are sadly overcrowded, and thus rendered inefficient. Our own City Asylum at Blackwell's Island, though under the charge of Commissioners who leave no duty half performed, and give more than usual attention to the unhappy lunatics, is so crowded with the insane that large numbers are sent from sheer necessity to the Work-house, and though the Commissioners have strained all their energies to hasten the building of a new wing to the asylum, this class of disease increases on them so fast that they will not have sufficient room when that is done. It is a matter of necessity, then, that a new asylum should be built somewhere that will save us from a state of things that in the county poor-houses of the interior absolutely shames humanity.

Decision in the Erie vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Cases.

In the cases of the Erie Railway Company *vs.* the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company an opinion was yesterday filed by Chief-Justice BRADLEY, of New-Jersey, acting as Chancellor. It is held: First—That the Erie by acquiescing in the building of the Boonton branch, lost their right to complain. Second—Upon the ground that the Bergen tunnel is a public highway, without regard to other considerations, the Morris and Essex Company has a right to make a connection between their broad gauge track and the Erie Railway, so as to pass their trains through the tunnel. Whether such trains can pass without the payment of toll is not now decided. Third—That the Erie Company has precedence for all their time-table trains, and that the Morris and Essex must submit to their regulations. Fourth—The application of the Morris and Essex for a receiver for the tunnel is denied, no legal ground being shown on which to base such a decision.

Pew Renting at Plymouth Church.

The annual sale of pews at auction in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, took place last evening, and the bidding was quite spirited. There was a large attendance present, and there was of course quite a little strife to secure the choice seats at the most favorable terms, but the auctioneer seldom brought down the hammer while there was any chance of getting another bid on a seat. All the seats were disposed of except the chairs, and the church will be opened today, in order to give those who may desire them an opportunity to purchase. On Saturday night the church will be opened, in order to give members who will not require an entire pew an opportunity to dispose of as many sittings as they can spare.

The auctioneer, Mr. H. O. PILLSBURY, was introduced by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Mr. BEECHER said he hoped the seats would not bring as much this year as they had before, but the remarks of Mr. BEECHER had no effect.

The following are among the prices paid for some of the choice seats: H. C. Bowen, $460; H. B. Claflin, $300; Joseph Howard, Jr., $315; John P. Howard, $310; Mr. Sage, $360; M. S. Beach, $325; Stephen B. White, $325; R. C. White, $300; Jas. Freeland, $300; J. P. Carroll, $310; A. Storrs, $300; G. Swift, $310; H. C. Bowen, $305.

TELEGRAMS.

King William's New-Year's Day in the Palace of Versailles.

Official Reception of the Officers of the German Army.

Character of the Peace They Seek to Secure.

A Sortie in Enormous Force Urged by the Parisians.

Shocking Railroad Accident in Tennessee.

A Passenger Car Falls Through a Bridge and is Burned.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

King William's New-Year's Reception at Versailles—His Address to the Officers of the Army—Advices from Paris.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 1, via LONDON, Jan. 3.—King WILLIAM gave a reception today in the Palace of Versailles to the officers of the German Army, in honor of the opening of the new year. The occasion was signalized by the delivery by the King of a brief speech, in which he said:

"The great events which must have preceded our celebration of such a day in such a place are due to your heroism and perseverance, and to the bravery of the soldiers. Our goal is, however, still unattained. Important tasks remain to be performed before we shall achieve a lasting peace, and it would be censurable to make any peace which involves the continuation of the duties which have brought you here."

ANOTHER GRAND SORTIE URGED.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 3.—Advices from Paris to Dec. 30, received here, state that the Parisians unite in urging Gen. TROCHU to make a sortie with an enormous force, which can readily be spared for the service, as the weather is moderating, and the artillery for the defense of the city is now so numerous and well manned that the enemy will be unable to make any serious impression upon the fortifications.

EFFORTS TO DEMORALIZE.

It appears that General VON MOLTKE, after the battle at Pont Noyelles between the armies of Gens. FAIDHERBE and MANTEUFFEL, sent a message to Gen. TROCHU that the French Army of the North had been annihilated. Gen. TROCHU paid no attention to the statement.

Operations on the Loire—French Claims to a Week of Success—Three Hundred Prussians Drowned in the Loire—The Prusso-British Difficulty.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A severe engagement, in which the French were successful, preceded the evacuation of the town of Gray by the Germans.

THE GERMAN ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

The reports that the German Army of the Loire has retired on Gien are apparently confirmed.

CHAUZY'S POSITION.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 3.—A portion of Gen. CHAUZY's army is now strongly posted near Vendôme.

A WEEK OF FRENCH SUCCESSES.

The engagements along the Loire for a week past have all been successes for the French.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

Near Lachatre 1,200 prisoners were taken by the French.

PRUSSIANS DROWNED IN THE LOIRE.

A Prussian column recently lost 300 men by drowning in an attempt to cross the Loire on the ice.

THE COLLIER QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The London *Telegraph* announces, on authority, that the demands made upon Prussia by the British Cabinet relative to the seizure and sinking of English colliers in the Seine are in a fair way of adjustment.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Parliamentary Programme of the British Tories for the Coming Session—The New Chief Secretary for Ireland—The Spanish Loan—Gen. Prim's Funeral—The Dutch Cabinet.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, in a speech delivered in Somersetshire, yesterday, intimated that the Tory programme for the approaching session of Parliament, includes the support of large additional appropriations for both army and navy.

THE CABINET.

The appointment of the Marquis of HARTINGTON as Chief Secretary for Ireland, is likely to be popular in that country, as the Marquis is a friend of mixed education.

THE SPANISH LOAN AND THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The Bank of France takes the balance of the Spanish loan on the terms originally agree to.

MARSHALL PRIM'S FUNERAL.

Multitudes of people attended the funeral of Gen. PRIM in Madrid.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 3.—A new Cabinet has been formed as follows:

THORBECKE, Minister of the Interior.
GUERICKE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
JOLLEO, Minister of Justice.
VANDOSSE, Minister of the Colonies.
BLUHSE, Minister of Finance.
BOONS, Minister of War.
BROEX, Minister of the Marine.

THE OCEAN CABLES.

Sale of a British Government Cable in the Mediterranean to a Private Company—An African Cable Broken—The Search for the Disabled Atlantic Cables.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The cable between Malta and Alexandria, which cost the English Government over $2,000,000, has just been sold to the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Company, together with all the stores on hand, for $126,000.

MALTA, Jan. 3.—The submarine cable between this island and Tripoli has suddenly ceased to work.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, Jan. 3. The steamer *Robert N. Lowe*, which arrived here Friday evening, short of coals and provisions, will leave today, to continue the watch for favorable weather to grapple the broken cables.

FIRES.

Case of Arson at Buffalo—Arrest of the Offender—A Church Badly Damaged at St. Louis—Buildings Destroyed at Sharon, Penn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Police Captain DONAHUE has arrested ISAAC ALEXANDER, a clothing merchant, of No. 201 Main-street, on a charge of arson, in setting fire to his store at 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. ALEXANDER is insured for $7,500. The damage by fire is about $1,500. The stock of the *Courier* office was damaged to the amount of about $1,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—Christ Church, on Thirteenth-street, was damaged by fire yesterday. The loss is from $10,000 to $15,000.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—WESTERMANN & Co.'s furnace, stock-house, &c., at Sharon, Penn., were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is from $25,000 to $50,000; insurance unknown. The fire is still burning.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3.—About a week ago the dwelling of WALTER HOUSE, in Glastonburg, was burned, and Mr. and Mrs. HOUSE were so severely burned that both have died, the former three days after the fire.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Runs Off a Bridge in Tennessee—Cars Smashed and Several Persons Killed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 3.—An accident occurred at 10 o'clock this morning on the iron bridge over the Nonconnah Creek, about ten miles below this place, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, supposed to have been caused by the breaking of an axle of the front passenger car. The forward and the second cars were precipitated over the bridge, and took fire. One car was entirely destroyed by fire, and the other broken to pieces. The rear cars were uninjured, though severely shaken. The locomotive and tender passed safely over the bridge. It is supposed that five persons, all negroes, were killed. A young man named DAVIS, is, perhaps, fatally injured. Several other persons sustained slight injuries.

LATER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 3.—The accident which occurred this morning on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was more terrible in its results than at first reported. It seems that as the train was crossing an iron bridge in Nonconnah Bottom, five miles south of this place, the axles of a baggage-car broke and a second-class passenger-car was dashed down an enbankment, and taking fire was soon burned. PETER KIRBY, the conductor of the train, at the time of the accident, was standing by the stove in the passenger-car, and as it went over the enbankment, he was burned badly by the stove, which was thrown on him. He managed, however, to extricate himself, and climbed out of a window, and then worked heroically with others to save the poor negroes, who filled the car; but the flames spread with such rapidity that nearly all the wounded were burned to death. Another passenger car was dashed through a bridge and literally smashed to pieces, though very few of the occupants were seriously injured. A number of surgeons and others went from this city to the scene, and everything was done to relieve the sufferers, most of whom were brought here to the hospital. No accurate report can be given of the number of the lost and killed. SALLIE AMES, MARY DEAHHORTA and four colored persons were fatally injured; a youth named DAVIS, of Horn Lake, Miss., —— WHITE, omnibus agent, was severely injured, and three colored persons were slightly injured. Peter Kinley, conductor; C. C. Thompson, of Chuluhoma, Miss.; Felix Devey, of Horn Lake, Miss.; W. B. Walbin, Mr. Samuel River, Horn Lake, William White and Charles Ecols were taken out of the burning car by the conductor and escaped being burned, but their injuries are so serious that little hopes are entertained of their recovery.

KNIFE AND PISTOL.

Two Suicides and a Probable Homicide in California—Killing on Account of Jealousy at Leavenworth, Kansas—A Man Shot by a Policeman near Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—ALFRED REIDINGER, a mathematical instrument maker, committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday. On a table in REIDINGER's room was found a note in his handwriting, but no cause was assigned for killing himself....S. G. EARLY, formerly receiving clerk in the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, entered a gunsmith's store yesterday in Sacramento, with the expressed intention of purchasing a pistol, and while examining one shot himself, and the ball passed through his lungs. The wound will probably prove fatal. ....The notorious "Red Mike" and THOMAS CAREY became involved in a quarrel last night about some outside lands, and CAREY stabbed MIKE, it is thought fatally.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jna. 2.—In Leavenworth, yesterday, a man named KENNEDY, who suspected a man named GOFFREY of being too intimate with his wife, met him on the street and put four pistol balls through his head, killing him instantly. KENNEDY gave himself up.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—A policeman named HINDS shot and severely wounded a man named JAS. MURRAY, who was engaged in an affray with others at Newton. The officer has been committed for trial and held to bail in $5,000.

THE WEST.

Reception of Archbishop Kenrick at St. Louis—Statistics of the Past Year in Colorado.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—Archbishop KENRICK, who has been absent a year in Rome, where he took a prominent part in the Ecumenical Council, was formally received today at St. John's Church. The various Catholic organizations, numbering 2,000 members, paraded the streets with banners and music. The church was crowded, and thousands were unable to enter. Father RYAN delivered the opening address. The Archbishop said, with respect to his course in the Ecumenical Council, he would state briefly the motives which governed his actions. Often in the debate he had perhaps seemed opposed to the great doctrine of the Church, but this arose from the fact that there were arguments which he could not explain, and his opposition was due to the misconception of the real character of the principle involved. After a close examination of the question, he would say that his motives for submission were simply due to an unshaken belief in the authority of the Catholic Church. The reason of the necessity for rendering obedience to the Church was self-evident and could not be gainsaid. He would call to the remembrance of the Church that Scriptural declaration, "Thou hast the word of eternal life." and reminded them of the trusts committed to Peter and Paul.

Evidences of a Horrible Crime in Chicago—Body of an Eastern Man Found Bruised and Gagged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Yesterday morning the body of a dead man was found floating in the lake basin. Today's investigation renders it pretty certain that it is the body of WILLIAM GUMBLETON, from No. 154 Lombard-street, Boston. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to WILLIAM GUMBLETON by BLAKE BROS. & CO., bankers, No. 52 Wall-street, New-York. The remains present a shocking appearance. They are badly bruised, and a rope is tightly tied over the mouth, gag fashion, and fastened at the back of the head. The deceased has black hair and chin whiskers. He had on a gray tweed coat, black pants, drab shirt and high boots.

THE SOUTH.

The Nashville Catholics and the Roman Question—Millions Ready to Rush to the Pope's Standard—The Georgia Election.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—At a Catholic meeting here today, the Bishop of Nashville presiding, resolutions were adopted denouncing VICTOR EMMANUEL for despoiling the Pope, and calling upon the Holy Father to reassemble the Council of the Vatican. An address to the Pope was adopted declaring that at his call millions will rush to his standard, and proclaiming that a retinue would be provided for the Bishop of Nashville that would insure his safety in attending the Council.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 3.—The official election returns are not fully in. Enough have been received to show the election of Gen. YOUNG in the Seventh Congressional District, by nearly 9,000 majority. Messrs. BIGBY and BETHUNE have been elected in the Third District by 700 or 800 majority. Messrs. LONG and SPEER have been elected in the Fourth District by about 500 majority, and Mr. LIFT in the Second District by about 300 majority.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Organization of the Arkansas Legislature—The Missouri Senatorship—Prospect of a Union of the Republicans—Proposition from the Democratic Caucus.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3.—A special dispatch from Little Rock to the *Democrat* says that the Legislature organized today. TANKERSLY, the nominee of Gov. CLAYTON, was elected Speaker of the House. All the officers of the Senate are Clayton men. The Brooks and Hedges delegation were not admitted to either House.

The members of the Missouri Legislature have nearly all arrived at Jefferson City. Several of the more prominent candidates for United States Senator are also in the city and working energetically. A Republican caucus was held to-night. A special to the *Democrat* says several speeches were made advising harmony and a union by both wings in the organization of the Legislature, and the election of a United States Senator. These sentiments were applauded loudly. Resolutions were then offered pledging such action, pending which a committee from a Democratic caucus entered with a proposition inviting the Republicans to act with the Democrats in the organization of the House, and the election of a Senator. The proposition was received with silence, and a motion made to lay it on the table, but no action was taken. Other speeches were made, favoring unity and harmony between the two Republican wings, which were applauded. The caucus then adjourned until to-morrow. There is a fair prospect of unity between the two wings of the Republican Party.

Message of the Governor of Ohio—Report of the Secretary of State.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The Legislature met at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Both Houses adjourned after the reading of Gov. HAYES' Message. The Governor discusses only local matters, and says that the increase of local taxation has been far greater than the growth of the State in business, population or wealth; and asks the Legislature, by a wise legislation, to do all in its power to check the evil. He also thinks that the power of the cities, counties and other local authorities, to create public debts, opens the door to wastefulness, extravagance and corruption. He recommends that all the State, county, and municipal officers be paid fixed salaries and not recompensed by fees. The classification of convicts in the Penitentiary, and other prison reforms, are urged. He also asks that additional legislation to promote the interests of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Xenia be enacted. The report of the Secretary of State is just printed. He gives the population of sixty-seven cities and villages in Ohio having over 1,500 inhabitants each, the total being 697,000, being an increase of 248,096 in ten years, or fifty-five per cent. The increase in the population of Ohio outside of these cities and villages is only about 70,000 in the last decade.

Organization of Both Branches in Pennsylvania—Republican Speaker of the House and Democratic President of the Senate.

HARRISBURG, PENN., Jan. 3.—The House was organized today at 12 noon, and the Senate at 3 P. M. In the former, Hon. JAMES H. WEBB, Republican, was elected Speaker, and Gen. JAMES L. SELFRIDGE Chief Clerk. In the latter body, Hon. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Democrat, of Clearfield County, was chosen Speaker, and JACOB ZEIGLER, of Butler County, Clerk. The other candidates placed in nomination by the Democrats in caucus were also elected.

Organization in Delaware—Officers Chosen.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 3.—The Legislature elected the following officers, today: Senate—Speaker, CHARLES GOODING, of Newcastle; Clerk, JAMES R. MITCHELL, of Kent; Sergeant-at-Arms, HENRY SKIDMORE, of Sussex. House—Speaker, SEWELL C. BIGGS, of Newcastle; Clerk, JOHN B. PENNINGTON, of Kent; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. B. WINGATE, of Sussex.

A Quorum at Richmond—The Virginia Finances.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3.—The Legislature had a quorum today. Total debt of Virginia, including interest, due Jan. 1, 1871, is $41,391,000. Of the registered debt, $12,000,000 is held by citizens in the State, and $16,000,000 by citizens out of the State and foreigners. The coupon debt of $19,000,000 is held by citizens out of the State and foreigners.

General Term of the Supreme Court at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The General Term of the Supreme Court met today. The motion calendar was taken up, and Nos. 2, 9, 19, 21 and 22 were argued. No. 16 was submitted. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 11, 14, 15 and 24 were passed. The regular calendar will probably be taken up to-morrow. The following is the calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 4: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brussels*, which left Liverpool on Dec. 22 and Queenstown on Dec. 23, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than were those received Monday by the *Calabria*.

THE WAR.

Pere Hyacinthe on the Strife—A Sincere Alliance of the Two Peoples the Guarantee of Future Peace.

Père HYACINTHE delivered an address at the Hanoverian Rooms, in London, on Dec. 20, on the war between France and Germany. The room was densely crowded, says the *Echo* newspaper, and many were unable to gain admission. The Duke and Duchess of ARGYLL were among the occupants of the platform. Père HYACINTHE entered the room about 3¼ o'clock, and was received with some applause. He was dressed in a black frock-coat and suit, and wore nothing to indicate that he belonged to any special order in the Church, or was indeed a minister of the Church at all. He is rather under the middle size and of middle age, with regular and harmonious features, dark and penetrating eyes and a charming smile. After some preliminary remarks, he proceeded to say that if the Government of France had abstained from interfering in the internal affairs of Germany—if it had abandoned the idea of acquiring what is called its natural frontiers, there would have been no fear of aggression or invasion. We had no interest, no right in preventing the unity of Germany. The speaker here proceeded to show that the unity of Germany was promoted by the policy of the Empire in advocating the unity of Italy, and he rendered justice to it for what it had done in this respect. The unity of Germany and the unity of Italy were results that existed in the force of things, and could not be resisted. But dynastic influences and the internal state of the Empire forced the Emperor to yield to the prejudices of certain statesmen and publicists and to the passions of the people. On the other hand, as little interest or right had Germany in opposing the greatness of France, as France in opposing the unity of Germany. Yet Germany would seem to have adopted toward France after the disaster of Sedan a policy as blind and as criminal as that which France practised toward Germany. Even the annihilation of France would be but temporary. France would rise from her misfortunes like Prussia herself after Jena. A new France would start from Sedan, and were Paris even in ashes it would have vengeance, for its soul and aspiration, and the end of the century would behold even more bloody scenes than its beginning. Germany was in the centre of Europe a source of intelligence and civilization, but there was danger that if it gave itself up to warlike traditions, the French Empire of the 2d of December would be followed by the German Empire of the 10th of December. As to the possession of Alsace and Lorraine, he regarded that as a secondary question. He did not think the possession of one or two provinces more necessary to the greatness of France, though he did not wish they should be lost to France. Some of his countrymen had gone so far as to say that if Alsace and Lorraine were lost, France would descend to the rank of a second-rate or third-rate Power. So thought England when she lost Calais; but what Englishman now regretted that Calais formed a portion of France? The real guarantee for peace between France and Germany was not the possession of one or two provinces, but a sincere and loyal alliance of the two peoples. It had been said that the Latin race was used up. That was not so. The Latin race had fallen, but it would rise again. As to the religious aspect, the Père HYACINTHE maintained that there was as little necessary antagonism in the question of religion as in politics. The time of religious wars had happily passed away. A war of religion would be an anachronism and an impossibility. With regard to the results of the war, he believed they would be three. Germany would have a political organization, a body corresponding to its intellectual and moral soul; she would be a powerful focus of civilization in the heart of France—pacific and liberal. France would be restored to herself, the legitimate promises of her great revolution accomplished, and the reign of sophists and courtesans abolished. The third result related to another country, which was equally his—not the country of his birth, but the country of his soul—Italy. Rome was now free. The temporal power of the Pope—useful, he freely acknowledged, in its own age, and for particular stages of European society—had long outlived its time. It had crumbled away, and he thanked God for an event that would minister to the unity of Italy, to the regeneration of the Latin races, and, above all, to the reform of the church always dear to him—the Catholic Church of Rome.

THE RAILROAD POWER.

Evil Results of the Existence of Great Monopolies—Corrupt Corporations—Speculations on the Remedy for the Evil by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

One of the two most noteworthy articles of the January number of the *North American Review*, is on "The Government and Railroad Corporations," by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., the other being a paper by Gen. J. D. COX, on "Civil Service Reform," in which he sets forth in strong language the existing abuses and corruptions, and advocates competitive examinations, open to all, and tenure of office during good behavior as the remedy. Mr. ADAMS takes the position that the General Government must ultimately assume the control of railroads, although in the present incompetent condition of Congress and the corrupt state of the civil service, it would be likely to fail. He believes in experimental action for the present on the part of the different States. The following are some of the most striking passages of his interesting article:

Seventeen years ago six roads divided the route between Albany and Buffalo, and in 1853 these were consolidated into one. Three years ago four roads connected New-York with Chicago, and these four were then reduced to two. One year ago five roads divided among them the distance between the Atlantic and the Pacific; six months ago these five were practically reduced to three. How long will it be before these three are reduced to one? How long before consolidation, as yet confined to connecting, will extend to competing roads? It is perfectly useless to discuss the question whether this massing of wealth and of power is desirable or otherwise. It is sufficient to recognize the fact that it is inevitable—that it is a natural law of growth. Legislation could only wage a futile war against it; checked in one form, it would devise another; by indirections it would find directions out. It has been steadily going on from the beginning; it is now going on, and it is not likely to stop. No legislation can prevent it, even were such prevention desirable. Any attempt in this direction will but result in a recourse to subterfuge, and the practical reduction of law to a dead-letter. You cannot prevent, but you may, by looking at facts as they are, not inefficiently regulate. How this can best be done is the problem.

The power of these corporations in the hands of corrupt men as a disturbing and degrading influence in our politics, and the crying abuses so notorious in the internal administration of corporate affairs, have of late occasioned no inconsiderable degree of public solicitude. Examples of both descriptions of evil referred to are always at hand, and the year just past has been peculiarly prolific of them. Certain instances, however, pall by force of repetition; certain men succeed in acquiring a pre-eminence in infamy which actually destroys their value for purposes of illustration. The world grows weary of hearing of them. The frauds and outrages in the Erie management, for instance, have, perhaps, been dwelt upon *ad nauseam*. Not that justice has been, or, outside of a prison door, well can be done to their perpetrators, but nothing implicating them can longer excite surprise. From the leading criminals themselves to the counsel who revel in their dirty work, these men have now brought all the discredit they can on everything with which they live in contact, from American credit down to the New-York Bar. It is, therefore, hardly worth while to go on with the contributions of another year to their long bead-roll of offenses. A new illustration from other quarters of the abuse of political influence would be more effective. Even if no evidence should be found to exist of the perpetration of fraud, yet the opportunity for it may exist so evidently—the way, if the will were only there—that the propriety of removing from erring humanity such an ever-present temptation may prove a subject worthy of grave discussion. Upon looking over the broad field, various scandals at once suggest themselves. The incidents of the recent Congress and its suspicious squandering of public lands would naturally be the first. Especially those vast grants which have endowed a single corporation—the Northern Pacific—with an appanage nearly equal to a dozen States of the size of Massachusetts, and hardly, if at all, falling short of the united areas of the five second-class European kingdoms of Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Portugal and Greece. At one time during the last Winter there were railroad schemes pending before Congress, which appropriated 400,000,000 acres of the public domain—an area larger than the whole original thirteen Colonies.

That the National Government must, then, soon or late, and in a greater or less degree, assume a railroad jurisdiction, is accepted as an obvious conclusion to be deduced from the irresistible development of the system in a course it has hitherto pursued. The next question is, when, and in what way, and to what extent, is this to be done? What is to be the basis of legislation? This now admits of almost infinite modification, ranging from public ownership on the one hand to the most limited regulation on the other. The same may be said as to extent of jurisdiction. It may be assumed over all roads lying in more than one State, or it may be confined to certain trunk lines specially designated as military and post roads. These questions it is now premature to discuss. They constitute the final problem. All other proposed solutions of it, resting upon State regulation or State control, are but temporizing expedients, important simply as illustrating the practical value of certain theories. Such may prove instructive resting places; they can hardly be the final objective. The tendency of popular thought is now undoubtedly toward the ownership of railroads by the community. The success of this system in Belgium, and the agitation in regard to it in England and in certain portions of this country, make it eminently desirable that the experiment should be tried, if only with a view of testing a theory and giving a new direction to inquiry. The present is also a time peculiarly opportune in which to make the attempt, for it can now be essayed on a small scale, involving, at most, interests comparatively trifling. The result, as bearing on the final national problem, could not fail to be most instructive. It is impossible, in view of past experience, not to entertain grave doubts as to the result of any experiment of this sort, made through the political machinery which exists in America.

A safer solution of the difficulty may not improbably yet be found in effective regulation, than in State ownership. This last looks to the destruction of the principle of private corporate life as the basis of the railroad system, and to the adoption of the whole of it into the body politic. Regulation, on the other hand, proposes to have the Government, while preserving the separation between the body politic and all private industry, yet exercise an active control over its own creations. This is the tendency of legislation in many of the Western States, where the results of Government meddling are still fresh in the popular memory. Foremost among these States is Illinois. In the remarkable Constitution just adopted there the great principle is for the first time recognized that the railroad system is exceptional among all industrial pursuits, and must be recognized and dealt with as such. This in itself is an immense stride in advance. The one striking feature of the Illinois Constitution is the strong resolve of its framers to do away with what are known in England as "private bills," and in this country as special legislation. A sound system of government should recognize individuals no more than the laws of nature recognize them. The law should apply to all, without discrimination for or against.

This final result is not attained in the Illinois Constitution; had it been, the value of that instrument would have been more than doubled. Indeed, the provision made in it brings the innovator just to the fatal point; as yet he has done nothing, but the next step involves everything. In spite of its Constitution, Illinois must now slip back in the deep mire of special railroad legislation, or it must go on and solve the problem. The case stands thus: the Constitution implies the passage of (1) laws prescribing reasonable rates of charges on the different railroads, and (2) laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs.

The Legislature should enact its general laws for the requirements of railroads, as it does to meet the innumerable civil and criminal complications which arise; but, in the one case as in the other, the judicial and discretionary action under the general law should be devolved upon tribunals specially created to take cognizance of them. The Legislature declares the rule which is the same to all; but the degrees of discretion which varying circumstances exact in the application of the rule must constitute a trust necessarily delegated to others. At present all these distinct powers are jealously retained by the legislatures. Their committees sit as courts and take evidence and listen to arguments. So far it is well. At this point, however, instead of framing a general law or dismissing the individual case, they undertake to give a charter to this applicant and to refuse it to that: to pass a special act in favor of this corporation, and to reject it as regards that; to authorize an increase of stock here, and to direct the construction of a new depot there. These are functions which no legislative body can successfully perform; as well undertake to decide every suit at law or to affix the penalty to every crime. Just so long as Legislatures insist on themselves doing work of this nature, just so long will corruption increase and the statute-book fall into confusion.

Thus tribunals should be clothed with all necessary powers, and be put forward as if the members were fully competent to represent the interests of the State with an experience and ability, a knowledge of details, and a zeal in their occupation equal to that ever so conspicuously displayed by the agents of the corporations. Such men could certainly be found; the corporations always have them. Meanwhile the whole subject may be summed up in few words: under a system which permits special legislation, boards for the regulation of railroads are useless; they are, however, indispensable under one which confines itself to general laws.

The Weather at Mount Washington.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—7 P. M.—Barometer, 23.278, being a change since last report of plus .241. Thermometer 5° below zero. Relative humidity, 57-100. Wind south-south-west. Velocity of wind, 42 miles per hour.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles ⅌ hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds ⅌ Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.71	30	...	...	...	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.29	36	S.W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston	30.07	28	W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.20	15	W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.45	41	W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago	30.38	16	W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.34	17	N.W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Clear.
Detroit	30.31	20	W.	2	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	30.40	-5	W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Key West	30.23	64	N.	12	.75	Brisk.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.45	3	N.W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.54	36	N.	2	.02	Very Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.49	33	...	...	...	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.53	40	N.E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York	30.16	30	S.W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	30.20	20	S.E.	2	.02	Very Gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.17	15	N.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.13	36	S.W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester	30.28	12	S.W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah	30.41	38	...	...	...	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.39	28	N.	2	.02	Very Gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.35	5	E.	4	.08	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.18	31	...	...	...	Calm.	Clear.
Wilm'gton, N.C.	30.42	33	S.W.	2	.02	Very Gentle.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	23.74	00	S.W.	25	3.00	Very Brisk.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Street Pavements.

The Ballard Pavement is the best wooden pavement thus far laid in the national capital.—*Washington Chronicle.*

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MARRIED.

BOWNE—BOSTWICK.—At the residence of the bride's father, in this City, Sunday, Jan. 1, by Rev. Samuel J. Corneille, Mr. S. B. BOWNE to Miss LIZZIE BOSTWICK. No cards.

BENKARD—HORTON.—On the 27th of December, at St. George's Church, London, JAMES BENKARD, of this City, to FANNY GAGE, daughter of the late Henry K. Horton, of Boston, Mass.

CHANDLER—COFFIN.—In Concord, N. H., Dec. 29, ult., by Rev. F. D. Ayer, GEORGE H. CHANDLER, Esq., of Baltimore, to ELVIRA S., eldest daughter of the late Samuel Coffin, Esq., of Concord.

HAINS—CULYER.—At Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 29, 1870, by Rev. Mr. Beach, Mr. WILLIAM S. HAINS to Miss SARAH E., daughter of William Culyer.

HENNION—THOMAS.—On Sunday, Dec. 25, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John S. Haugh, Mr. ANDREW J. HENNION, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss MARY C. THOMAS, daughter of Washington Thomas, Esq., of New-York City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 1, CALVIN ADAMS, aged 56 years.

Funeral at Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen sts., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

ATKINSON.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Jan. 2, 1871, JOHN ATKINSON, formerly of Ann Arbor, Mich., aged 23 years and 9 months, of meningitis.

Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock, at the hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association, No. 69 Ludlow-st.

☞ Ann Arbor, Mich., papers please copy.

BRODHEAD.—On Monday last, at Bethel, N. Y., JOHN BRODHEAD, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral at the house of George Brodhead, Esq., Port Jervis, N. Y., Thursday next, at 2 o'clock.

BUTLER.—On Monday, Jan. 2, AMELIA B., daughter of Henry Butler.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 414 West 23d-st. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

BINNS.—On Thursday morning, at 12¼ o'clock, after a long and painful illness, JAMES BINNS, in his 23d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Cook-street M. E. Church, corner Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday next, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DOW.—At Chicago, Dec. 30, JANTHA, wife of J. Hall Dow and daughter of Jackson S. Schultz, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the respective families are invited to attend the funeral services, at All Souls' Church, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M.

HILTON.—At Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, 1st inst., JOSEPH HILTON, aged 37, late Captain Twelfth New-York Volunteers.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Old Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 4. Carriages will be in waiting at the Riverside depot on arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. train from 27th-st. depot New-York.

JACKSON.—On Third day, First month, JENNIE, infant daughter of Edwin A. and Jennie L. Jackson.

Funeral at Quakertown, Penn., on Fifth day afternoon.

KENNEDY.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 1, ISABELLA R. KENNEDY, widow of the late Edward Kennedy.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 334 West 36th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 1, CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON, son of the late James Duane Livingston, in the 50th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Annunciation, (14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.,) on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment.

MARTIN.—On Monday, Jan. 2, JAMES B. MARTIN, aged 38 years.

Funeral at 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) P. M., from No. 306 Bleecker-st.

NELSON.—Suddenly, on the 3d inst., at his residence, Ravenswood, Long Island, WILLIAM NELSON, in his 71st year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROPES.—At Port Chester, Jan. 1, BENJAMIN G. ROPES, formerly of this City, in his 67th year.

Funeral on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 9 A. M. train from New-York.

SWEETSER.—At Pilatka, Fla., on Sunday the 1st inst., after a lingering illness, CHARLES H. SWEETSER, in the 29th year of his age.

VERPLANCK.—On Sunday, Jan. 1, 1871, ELLEN IRVING, wife of Wm. Beeckman Verplanck, of Verplanck's Point.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 11¼ A. M. Trains leave the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 8 and 9 A. M.

WALLACE.—At East Hampton, Long Island, on Friday morning, Dec. 30, JOHN WALLACE, native of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 65 years.

Buried at East Hampton on Sunday, Jan. 1.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on Wednesday, Jan. 4, will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:10; C and D, 10:50; E and F, 10:35; G and H, 10:30 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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THE
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL and HENRY ADAMS, Editors.
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Ex-Secretary of the Interior.
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PRESBYTERIAN UNITY.

A Fitting Commemoration—Five Millions of Dollars for Good Works—Three Millions Already in Hand.

One of the first acts of the United Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. and N. S.) which met in Pittsburg, Penn., a year ago, (Nov. 12, 1869,) was to enact the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is incumbent on the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, one in organization, one in faith and one in effort, to make a special offering to the treasury of the Lord of $5,000,000; and we pledge ourselves first of all to seek in our daily petitions the blessing of God to make this resolution effectual; and second, that we will with untiring perseverance and personal effort, endeavor to animate the whole Church with the purpose to secure the accomplishment of this great work before the third Thursday of May, 1871.

At the subsequent meeting of the Assembly in Philadelphia this resolution was indorsed and emphasized by the appointment of the following-named gentlemen a committee to carry out its object: W. S. GILMAN, of New-York, Chairman; John Crosby Brown, of New-York; John E. Parsons, of New-York; Benjamin F. Butler, of New-York; William T. Booth, of New-York; Alexander Whildin, of Philadelphia; George Junkin, of Philadelphia; Isaac Scarritt, of Alton, Ill.; Archibald McClure, Jr., of Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Treasurer, No. 19 Cliff-street; F. F. Ellinwood, Secretary, No. 19 Cliff-street.

The United Church reports a membership of 450,000, with 4,526 churches and 4,238 ministers. The Committee, after mature consideration, adopted the following plan of the work:

To make it easy for every member to pay his or her proportion, the $5,000,000 were divided into $1,000,000 free-will offerings of ten cents each weekly for the fifty current weeks elapsing between June 5, 1870, and May 14, 1871, inclusive. Each offering, when complete, would thus amount to $5, and the whole to the $5,000,000. Any person is, of course, at liberty to subscribe one or more shares of this fund, and some have given nobly—at least one individual having subscribed $50,000 to the fund. A book has been prepared by the Committee in which the names of the subscribers are recorded for preservation in the archives of the Church, and for each offering of $5 or more a certificate with the date and name of the subscriber will be issued certifying partnership in the five million fund of the year 1870, the amount of the donation and the number of offerings covered thereby. This certificate is a very handsome affair. It represents a river divided by rocks and shoals into two streams, subsequently uniting together, and the people who have been sailing along each are seen coming from different directions and meeting at the same church door.

Up to the present date about $3,000,000 have been subscribed, but though the time is short in which to raise the remaining $2,000,000, there are sanguine hopes that it will be realized within the time specified. One million dollars of this sum have been devoted to denominational institutions of learning throughout the land, and $2,000,000 have gone toward strengthening weak churches and providing parsonages. To avoid the expense and delay involved in sending the subscriptions to New-York to be distributed by the Central Committee, the local Church Committees are authorized to distribute, and they have done so, their own subscriptions to the various interests of the Church as they deemed proper, and the names of subscribers, with the amounts given by each only, have been forwarded to the Secretary here for record.

There is, also, in addition to this, a grand project on foot among the churches of this City to raise a fund of $1,000,000 to establish a mission building here, similar to the Methodist Book Concern, on Broadway, only that it will not be a publishing house, that department of the Presbyterian Church enterprises being carried on quite extensively in Philadelphia. A portion of this fund is to go also toward the erection and endowment of the new Union Theological Seminary, which is soon to be transferred up town. About one-third of the sum needed for those interests has been raised, and the subscriptions are steadily pouring in. To create and maintain an enthusiasm among the churches and members in regard to the first-mentioned fund, public meetings have been held in this City, in Dr. HALL's and Dr. ADAM's churches, lately, and Dr. ELLINWOOD, the Secretary of the Fund Committee, is almost constantly traveling, and holding similar meetings in all the large towns in this and adjoining States. The prospects are encouraging, and the Committee have great cause of thankfulness to the Church for its response.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

But little business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Jan. 3,) and the attendance, as is usually the case after a holiday, was light. The only sale effected was one by JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee. The transaction was a resale of the leasehold premises known as No. 1 Twelfth-street, on the north-east corner of Greenwich-avenue. The property comprises a house and an irregular lot 25 by about 98 feet, and the lease is for twenty-one years, dating from May 1, 1856, with covenant of renewal, the ground rent being $175 per annum. The premises were sold subject to these conditions on the 26th day of October last for $6,750, but the purchaser failing to comply with the terms of sale, they were again offered yesterday and sold for $4,800. No other sales were made.

Today, at the Exchange, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will offer at auction, under an order of the Court, the valuable improved property known as No. 126 Maiden-lane. As a business location, the premises are eligibly situated. To-morrow, at the same place, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., in a partition sale to close an estate, will dispose of a desirable residence on West Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. For Thursday, several sales, principally legal ones, are projected, and the business of the week promises to be of an interesting character, although no particular activity is expected.

Among real estate movements projected in anticipation of the Spring business may be mentioned the purchase of 300 acres of land at Newport, R. I. The property is located about one and a half miles north of the town, situated on high ground and commanding extensive views. It is to be divided into villa plots, and can be sold at prices varying from $1,000 to $2,000 an acre, according to location. Before bringing the project prominently before the public, roads are to be constructed and the lots otherwise improved. The gentlemen interested in the enterprise are well known in financial circles, and reside respectively in this City and Boston. Easy of access and with good bathing facilities, it is claimed for the property that the building sites are fully as valuable as those in the more fashionable quarter of this well-known watering place, where property is held at an average price of $10,000 per acre, and difficult to be bought even at these figures.

As the year opens and business improves attention is called to the advertisements appearing daily in this column of both City and country property for sale or to lease. Parties seeking an investment of capital, or in search of a City or Summer residence, will find it to their interest to consult our list.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Resale leasehold premises No. 1 12th-st., north-east corner Greenwich-av., h. and l., ground rent $175 per annum, lot 25x about 98 .... $4,800

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Centre-st., w. s., 225.11 ft. s. of East New-York-av., 50x100, h. and l. $2,000
Court-st., w. s., 84.3 ft. s. of Joralemon-st., 20.6x79.4 20,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 242.9 ft. w. of Bond-st., 17.9x100 6,500
Duryea-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av., 60x100 13,450
Elm-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Central-av., 50x100 1,600
Freeman-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 20x100, h. and l. 4,000
Huntington-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Court-st., 20x100, foreclosure 3,950
Huntington-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Court-st., 20x100, foreclosure 3,925
Montgomery-st., n. s., 352.11 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x about 100, ¼ share, deed 1868 3,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of New-York-av., 20x100 10,000
Pulaski-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 20x100 4,500
Varet-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 20x100, h. and l., husband to wife 3,000
South 8th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x80 125
10th-st., s. e. s., 50 ft. s. w. of South 3d-st., 25x100 h. and l. 3,500
11th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 100x220.7; 11th-st., n. e. s., 300 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 200x94.7 } b. and s., 1868 10,000
North 11th-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 3d-st., 50x200 5,800
17th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., thence e. 50x thence s. 100x thence w. 25x thence s. 100x thence w. 25x thence n. 200, 2 lots 3,000
18th-st., n. e. s., 85 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 15x100.2, 1864 300
18th-st., n. e. s., 70 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 15x100.2, 1864 3,000
Atlantic and Albany avs., n. w. corner, 100x99.1; Atlantic and Kingston avs., n. e. corner, 100x99.1x17.1x92.10x70.1; Old Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, n. s., 240.2 ft. e. of Kingston-av., 68.4x65.5x21.4; Albany-av., w. s., 99.1 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 50x617.10x160x452.10, being strip of old Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank road 9,000
Bedford-av., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Vernon-av., 67x308 2,500
Clermont-av., e. s., 127.6 ft. s. of Park-av., 18.9x100 3,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x100; 160 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 40x100; 400 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 60x100, mortgages $12,000 10,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x100, 5 hs. and ls.; Lafayette-av., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Reed-av., 20x100, h. and l., cag 11,000
Morgan-av., w. s., 136.2 ft. s. of Meeker-av., 20x100.8x24.11x115.5 600
Morgan-av., w. s., 116.2 ft. s. of Meeker-av., 20x85, Iny 300
Morgan-av., w. s., 156.2 ft. s. of Meeker-av., 20x115, Iny 900
Patchen-av. and McDonough-st., centre lines, thence n. 652.7x thence e. 156.4x thence s. 602.6 thence w. 622x thence s. 270x thence w. 643.5x thence n. 241.6x28.8x248.6; Ralph-av., centre line, and Jamaica Pike, n. s., thence n. 405x thence e. 609x thence s. 419.3x thence w. 593.6 112,600
Union-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Box-st., 50x100 30,000
Yates-av., e. s., 90 ft. s. of Stockton-st., 17.6x100 3,000
Indefinite locality at Canarsie, 2 acres, formerly M. M. Dickerson's, 1865 400

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Tuckahoe to Greenville, and Scaresdale to Dobb's Ferry roads, corner of ——, 13 acres $3,850

New-Rochelle.

Roe and Hugenot sts., s. w. corner, 98x137 .... $2,200
Drake's lane, w. s., J. M. Stearns' property, 2 acres 7,000
Echo-av., e. s., Wm. K. Warden's 4,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Cook-st., e. s., between Hoboken and Newark avs., 125x100 .... $12,716
Lots Nos. 21, 22 and 23, block F, map Monticello & Colden, 75x204 5,265
6th-st., e. s., 110 ft. n. of Sipp-av., 25x125 800
Palisade road, w.s., adjoining Velterlein's property, 62x200 1,700
Lot No. 164, map Clarendon, 25x100 100

Hoboken.

Hudson-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of 5th-st., 20x100 .... $16,000

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 23 to 28 inclusive, and lot No. 42, block No. 4, Tyler Park, 175x100 .... $1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A NEW-YEAR'S LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE BY

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

South Washington-square, full size, 3-story and attic.
9th-st., near 5th-av., 3-story brick, 22x48 ft., lot 98.9.
10th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brick, 25x60 ft., lot 100.
14th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story full size house.
16th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story medium-sized b. s. house.
17th-st., near 5th-av., full size brown-stone house.
18th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 25x52 ft.
19th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 25x50 ft.
22d-st., n. 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone house, full size.
23d-st., near 6th-av., extra size 4-story brown-stone.
28th-st., near 6th-av., elegant 4-story medium size b. s.
29th-st., n. Broadway, full size brown-stone, 4 stories.
34th-st., n. 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 24x65 ft.
39th-st., n. 5th-av., elegant medium size 4-story house.
42d-st., east of Broadway, desirable 4-story b. s.
45th-st., n. 5th-av., medium size 4-story brown-stone.
47th-st., near 5th-av., new and full size.
48th-st., near 5th-av., new 4-story house, 25x66 ft.
49th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story house, 22x60 ft., lot 100.
52d-st., n. 5th-av., new and medium size brown-stone.
53d-st., near Madison-av., elegant 4-story medium size.
54th-st., near 5th-av., new and handsome house.
56th-st., near 5th-av., new and very elegant.
57th-st., near Grand Circle, 4-story b. s., 25x60 ft.
Lexington-av., near 37th-st., 4-story b. s., furnished.
Lexington-av., cor. 51st-st., 4-story brown-stone.
Madison-av., near 41st-st., modern dwelling, elegantly furnished.
Madison-av., near 43d-st., first-class houses.
Madison-av., near 53d-st., new and handsome houses.
Park-av., near 38th-st., first-class full size house.
Park-av., near 40th-st., new and handsome houses.
5th-av., near 45th-st., elegant medium brown-stone.
5th-av., near 45th-st., new and first-class, full size.

For permits and further particulars, apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP dwelling, with all modern improvements, 22.6x55x100, for sale very low; between 5th and 6th avs.; 9th-st.; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN, E. D.—A most desirable manufactory, all in order for use with good steam power. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO BANKERS,

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

and others who intend

DOING BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

TO LET,

BUSINESS PREMISES

now being erected in the best part of

LOMBARD-STREET,

the finest position in

THE CITY OF LONDON,

The centre of Banking and Insurance Business, and in close proximity to the premises about to be occupied by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

For plans and particulars apply to

THE LOMBARD-STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

No. 14 Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., London.

OFFICES ON BROADWAY TO RENT—Between Maiden-lane and Liberty-st., on the first floor above the street, suitable for lawyers and others, rent $400 to $700; heated by steam; will rent singly or en suite. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the subscriber, as receiver of all the property of HENRY HAHN, a judgment debtor, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of the subscriber as such receiver, in and to four certain lots of land situated in the township of Union, Hudson County, N. J., and being a part of a tract of land known by the name of North Union, and which, on a map of said tract of land made by William Hexamer, City Surveyor, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, on the 3d day of June, 1868, are designated as lots Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 77, in block No. 4, fronting and facing on the westerly side of Bergen Line road, each of said lots being 25 feet wide in front and rear, and 100 feet deep.
ja2-2aw3wM* F. V. B. KENNEDY, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
No. 9 New-st.,
Will pay the highest market rates for
MEMPHIS CITY BONDS and past-due Coupons.
SELMA AND MERIDIAN First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds.
NEW-ORLEANS AND JACKSON First and Second Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds.
MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE Consolidated Bonds.
MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.
Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank*,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

During the month of January, 1871, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.
THURSDAY, Jan. 5—One Million.
THURSDAY, Jan. 12—One Million.
THURSDAY, Jan. 19—One Million.
THURSDAY, Jan. 26—One Million.
OFFERS OF BONDS.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25—One Million.

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds, or bids for gold, in excess of the amount advertised for. A circular and further particulars can be had at this office. THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 28th day of December, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,012,640 80
Commercial paper, gold	$16,481 73	
Commercial paper, currency	994,993 92	
Time accommodation loans	653,368 27	
Demand loans on United States bonds	31,676 69	
Demand loans on other stocks and securities, gold	36,780 19	
Demand loans on other stocks and securities, currency	260,169 81	
Other suspended and overdue paper	19,170 19	
Indebtedness of directors	$85,228 54	
Overdrafts		904 46
United States bonds to secure circulation		156,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages (as per schedule)		3,600 00
Due from other national banks (as per schedule)		311,918 61
Due from State banks and bankers (as per schedule)		14,988 82
Banking-house	$25,587 50	
Other real estate	5,941 02	
Furniture and fixtures		31,528 52
Current expenses	$33,278 09	
Taxes paid for stockholders	10,124 49—	43,402 58
Superintendent Bank Department State of New-York		3,997 00
Checks and other cash items (as per schedule)		19,903 40
Exchanges for Clearing-house		252,593 55
Bills of other national banks		49,557 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		2,493 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	$32,029 47	
Gold Treasury notes	70,280 00	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	26,712 27—	129,021 74
Legal-tender notes		114,392 00
Three per cent. certificates, stamped		400,000 00
Total		$3,546,941 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$450,000 00
Surplus fund		225,000 00
Discount	$55,745 29	
Interest	19,262 11	
Profit and loss	1,321 92—	76,329 32
Circulating notes received from Controller	132,500 00	
Amount on hand.....1,450 00		
Amount with Controller for burning....3,000 00—	4,450 00—	128,050 00
State bank circulation outstanding		3,965 00
Dividends unpaid		986 00
Individual deposits, gold	$170,021 74	
Individual deposits, currency	1,981,297 63—	2,151 319 37
Due to national banks (as per schedule)		145,538 03
Due to other banks and bankers (as per schedule)		108,258 01
Uncollected checks		257,495 75
Total		$3,546,941 48

I, GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of January, 1871.
HENRY C. BANKS, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
NATHANIEL HAYDER, JOSEPH M. COOPER, THOMAS DAVENPORT, } Directors.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be held at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., on Jan. 25, 1871, at 12 M. P. P. DICKINSON, President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Relief Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JAN. 4.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, Jan. 9, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City property, and mortgages cashed by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Nashville & Decatur R.R.

This Mortgage is for **$2,100,000**, or only $17,500 per mile on an old and completed road, showing an established business, from local traffic mainly, more than sufficient to pay its interest as it becomes due, with prospects of greatly enlarged receipts from new connections which are now in progress.

The Mortgage was created for the sole purpose of paying a debt due to the State of Tennessee, on terms which would reduce the liability of the road about $600,000.

Of the bonds issued under said Mortgage, $200,000 are held in Escrow to abide settlement of a claim of the United States; $300,000 have been purchased by the parties in interest, and the balance of $1,600,000 are offered for sale on favorable terms—the security, in judgment of the undersigned, being such as to entitle them to perfect confidence.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

NO. 52 BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.

All the risks of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company were assumed by the Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 155 Broadway, on the 28th December, 1870.

SAMPSON MOORE,
President Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
S. C. HARRIOT,
President Greenwich Ins. Co.

EAST TENNESSEE,

VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA

RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD
8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL IN GOLD.
GUARANTEED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

Length of road from Montgomery to Decatur, 163 miles; 107 miles completed; iron and ties for 15 additional, now on the ground, which will complete 122 miles, leaving but 61 to complete, upon which a large amount of work has been done. Land grant over 200,000 acres; local business good, and through connections unsurpassed.

Passenger and freight cars are now running over this road from Montgomery to Lime Kilns, which completes the AIR LINE to New-York and insures a business more than sufficient to meet the interest on all bonds issued.

The bond is three times secured.
First—By the mortgage on the land.
Second—By the guarantee of the State of Alabama.
Third—By the LARGE CAPITAL invested in the road.

Either of which is sufficient to secure the bonds. Price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, up to Jan. 6, after which date the bonds will be held at par.

For map, pamphlets, &c., apply to or address the Agents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 28, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking-house, on Jan. 17, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 194 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.
Agents for the sale of
Government, State, City, Railroad and other Securities. Interest coupons purchased, and collections made on all points in the United States.
Special attention given to the sale and purchase of Southern securities, on commission.
R. A. LANCASTER, JAMES O. PROUDFIT,
J. WILLCOX BROWN, J. CAMPBELL MABEN.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at close of business Dec. 28, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,817,430 48
Overdrafts		26,713 48
United States bonds to secure circulation		2,350,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		200,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		7,500 00
Due from other national banks		886,722 17
Due from other banks and bankers		42,010 92
Furniture and fixtures		21,868 43
Current expenses		67,510 46
Taxes paid		35,443 01
Premiums		130,848 41
Cash items (including stamps)		215,758 31
Exchanges for Clearing-house		1,176,054 30
Bills of other national banks		10,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		7,728 59
Specie, viz.: Coin	$729 72	
Gold Treasury notes	308,340 00	
Gold checks on other banks	1,216 00—	310,285 72
Legal-tender notes		635,186 00
Clearing-house certificates		650,000 00
Three per cent. certificates		1,205,000 00
Total		$15,826,880 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000 00
Surplus fund	211,629 00
Discount	181 442 24
Exchange	8,041 50
Interest	33,502 25
Profit and loss	2,375 83
National bank circulation outstanding	1,880,000 00
Dividends unpaid	5,430 00
Individual deposits	3,261,859 97
Certified checks	237,555 01
Cashier's checks outstanding	40,811 12
United States deposits	47,355 58
Due to national banks	6,272,736 79
Due to other banks and bankers	644,110 91
Total	$15,826,880 29

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, C. F. COLES, Cashier of Central National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1870.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
WM. A. WHEELOCK, H. B. CLAFLIN, N. A. BALDWIN, } Directors.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BOLIVAR, WASHINGTON AND ISSAQUENA COUNTIES.

The interest coupons upon the 10 per cent. bonds due Jan. 1, 1871, issued by the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners for the above counties will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons upon the bonds of this road maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

RICHMOND AND YORK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this railroad, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid by us.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The semi-annual coupons upon the bonds of this Railway Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at our office. LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 31st inst., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 22d inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 12th of January next.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.
Transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on SATURDAY, 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1870. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., NO. 203 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HERSHAW, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable 31st inst. The transfer-books will remain closed until 3d day of January, 1871.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable Dec. 31.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, Dec. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable Dec. 31, 1870. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—The coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the City of Memphis, Tenn., are payable on and after Jan. 3 at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 20, 1870.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Dividend of $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share scrip stock, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Friday, the 30th day of December.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th to the 30th of December, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCEE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., Dec. 31, 1870.

The trustees of this institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 31st day of December, free of Government tax. Transfer-books will be closed until the 3d prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on the 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed from date to Jan. 3, 1871. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on Jan. 3, 1871.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Dec. 16, 1870.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Friday, Dec. 30, 1870.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS AND Indianapolis Central Railway; the Indiana Central Railway, and the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid at St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 30th inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. J. D. VERMILYE, President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, GREENWICH-ST., CORNER WARREN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 30th December next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1871. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., MACON, Ga., Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, has this day been declared payable on and after Jan. 20, 1871, until which date the transfer-books are closed. Stockholders registered in the New-York Agency will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, on the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the ten per cent. bonds of the County of Buchanan, Missouri, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, on presentation, on and after that date, free of tax. TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the County.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable Dec. 30, 1870.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1871. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railroad Land Grand Bonds, payable in New-York, and due 1st January, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking office of White, Morris & Co., No. 29 Wall-st.
WM. J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on Friday, the 30th instant. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 21 until Jan. 3, 1871. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 31st of December, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1871. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1871. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1871. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 120 Broadway. I. REMSEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1870. Secretary.

OFFICE OF MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 26, 1870.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF this Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia and maturing Jan. 1, will be paid at office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., New-York, on and after 3d prox.
GEORGE H. HAZLEHURST, President.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on the 27th of December, 1870.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d of January, 1871. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Twelve Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 11 till 12 M. JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.—THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 30th instant.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (6) SIX per Cent., payable on the 30th of December, 1870.
FRED V. PRICE, Secretary.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company's Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as waitress or waitress and chamber-maid; thoroughly understands the care of silver; makes all kinds of salads; &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse's situation, by a very competent young woman; excellent seamstress; good nurse; can dress hair very nicely; country or City; very best seven years' City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, waitresses, seamstresses, nurses, laundresses &c.; all American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, wanted for excellent situations, country or City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 236 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable girl in a private family; understands her business; is a good bread and pastry baker; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 405 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable girl; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can give a good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 149 1st-st., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; either City or country; good references. Call on or address No. 337 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamber-work and assist with the waiting. Call on or address No. 437 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as baby's nurse; can take full charge of it from its birth; has five years' City reference. Call at No. 317 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and operate. Call for two days at No. 341 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse, or chamber-maid, or plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse for a young baby; understands her business perfectly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 145 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNTRY or City, by a very good cook and respectable woman; has the best City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER OF 25TH-ST.—Wanted, a number of capable servants to fill places, viz.: cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse who thoroughly understands the care of children, and can take charge of an infant from its birth; has best of references as to character and capability. Call at No. 441 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid and to assist in the kitchen; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 316 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation on some gentleman's place; is capable of gardening; can milk, take care of horses, or anything required; wages not so much object; recommended if required, when seen. Address J. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest and industrious; a good driver and excellent groom. Address for two days A. B. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man of long experience; strictly temperate and obliging; good City reference from his last employer. Address or apply to A. B., No. 162 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is sober, honest, and a careful driver; best City reference. Call at or address private stable, No. 49 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; has best of reference and long experience; no objection to the country. Apply or address J. MCH., harness-store, No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as janitor or watchman in a building; good City reference, or security, if required. Call or address T. LANDERS, No. 19 Stanton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or coachman by a single man; is willing to make himself useful; best reference. Address M. C., Box No 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a small private family; has good City references; no objection to country. Address A. NOEL, No. 36 East Houston-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call or address R. M., drug-store, corner of Broadway and 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; is single; has long City reference. Address for two days No. 4 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an experienced man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce superior reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 453 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable man, who has first-class reference; is a careful driver and a good groom. Address M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—I AM DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend. For further particulars apply or address C. P. CROMWELL, No. 34 Liberty-st., N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT, competent men to act as canvassers for the sale of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine. Apply at No. 1,141 Broadway, corner 26th-st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A BOY FOR THE OFFICE; one who can write well. Apply at No. 47 Chambers-st.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.

The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.

In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.

Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock, within their store, whatever may be the state of the weather:
463 cases Valencia Oranges.
90 boxes Valencia Oranges.
12 boxes Palermo Oranges.
292 boxes St. Michaels Oranges.
350 barrels Oranges.
112 barrels Grape Fruit.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 4 East River:
1,200 boxes fresh St. Michaels Oranges.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION PRAYER-MEETING.

Broadway Tabernacle Church,
34th-st and 6th-av.
EVERY MORNING THIS WEEK, 8½ to 9 o'clock.
Subject, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING—*Sabbath-schools and Children.*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, WITH white mark on forehead; 15 hands high; warranted perfectly sound; seven years old; without training of any kind has made the quarter in 36 seconds; will trot in 2:40 as he is. Address R., Box No. 134 *Times Office.*

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Australia	Sat., Jan. 14	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
India	Sat., Jan. 21	Tyrian	Wed., Feb. 8
Columbia	Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia	Wed., Feb. 22
Europa	Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa	Wed., Mar. 8
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Tyrian	Wed., Mar. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 4, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS, Jan. 11, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..............Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4	Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25
Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11	Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Calabria, Thursd., Jan. 12	Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Abyssinia, Weds., Jan. 18 via Halifax.	Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.........................$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIPS PARTHIA and SAMARIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 5.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING 18th January, will call at Halifax.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 31
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. CONNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Jan. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..............Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, Jan. 28.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips...............Tuesday, Feb. 7.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship WEYBOSSET, Capt. BOLGER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 20 East River, SATURDAY, Jan. 14.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......................Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau) Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....................Jan. 19
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of FEARING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either of the partners may sign in liquidation.
No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1870. H. S. FEARING, JOHN CAMPBELL, GEORGE R. FEARING.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the undersigned have formed a limited partnership in the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CAMPBELL & RICHMOND.
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership, is buying and selling gold, stocks, bonds, and other securities, procuring loans on commission, being the general business conducted by brokers in the City of New-York.
That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are John Campbell, who resides in the City of Paterson, in the State of New-Jersey, David Richmond, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the General Partners therein, Henry S. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and George R. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the Special Partners therein.
That the said Henry S. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said George R. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars.
That such partnership is to commence upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and to terminate upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
Dated at the City of New-York, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
U. S. 5 ct. Rev. stamp canceled. JOHN CAMPBELL, DAVID RICHMOND, H. S. FEARING, GEORGE R. FEARING.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, expires this date by limitation.
SPECIAL PARTNERS. GEO. G. HOBSON. CHAS. K. RANDALL, Executor of JOHN RANDALL, dec'd. J. NELSON TAPPAN.
GENERAL PARTNERS. JAMES B. HODGSKIN. CHAS. K. RANDALL. J. LOWRY HOBSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
OFFICE OF RANDALL & WIERUM, No. 52 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RANDALL & WIERUM, for the transaction of a general Brokerage business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Governments, Stocks and other securities.
CHARLES K. RANDALL, Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges, OTTO C. WIERUM.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SMITH, STURGES & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation, Mr. STURGES withdrawing.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH, THEODORE STURGES, CHAS. W. OGDEN, THEO. C. WALLACE.
The iron and commission business will be continued by the remaining partners at Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., under the firm name of GAM'L G. SMITH & CO.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH, CHARLES W. OGDEN, THEO. C. WALLACE.
The undersigned will continue the agencies of the Carbon Iron Company, and the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, at No. 175 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. THEO. STURGES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of F. D. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. D. COBB, DANIEL COBB, M. F. HAZEN, CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business at the same place, under the same firm name, F. D. COBB & CO.
F. D. COBB, CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
No. 19 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.
The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 Broad-st.
JAN. 2, 1871. M. F. HAZEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of GRANT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. R. S. GRANT, JOHN CHILD.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of GRANT & CO., and will transact a general banking and stock commission business, at No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
R. SUYDAM GRANT. GEO. ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD. J. EDWARD SIMMONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

OFFICE OF BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & MARKHAM, No. 5 NEW-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & MARKHAM, for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business in stocks, bonds, gold and other securities on commission.
CHARLES P. BRITTON, Late of the firm of Wm. I. Peake & Co.
JOHN VAN VECHTEN, Late of the firm of Van Vechten & Moore.
FRANK C. MARKHAM, Formerly Frank C. Markham & Co., and member New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., WITHDRAWS from our firm this day. The business will be continued as heretofore.
TAYLORS BROTHERS, No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
ALEXANDER TAYLOR RESUMES business this day with his son, ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., (late of Taylors Brothers,) under firm name of ALEXANDER TAYLOR & SON, No. 56 Broadway, Corner of Exchange-place.

No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of A. L. MOWRY & CO., for a general stock commission brokerage business.
A. L. MOWRY, WM. W. HEATON.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP formed on the 10th day of November, 1870, between the undersigned, AZARIAH P. H. STEWART as general partner, and A. ADAMS WEED as special partner, is hereby dissolved.
A. P. H. STEWART. A. ADAMS WEED.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870. d21-1aw4wW*

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—MR. H. Y. LEAVITT becomes a partner in our firm from this date, and the business will be continued under the name of LEAVITT, GOULD & CO.
LEAVITT & GOULD, No. 51 Exchange-place.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in business JAMES O. PROUDFIT and J. CAMPBELL MABEN. The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.
JAN. 2, 1871. No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, No. 8 Wall-st.
MR. EDWARD TUCK BECOMES A partner in our respective firms in Paris and New-York, from this date. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

MR. FREDERICK R. JONES BEcomes a partner in our firm from this date, and the business will be continued under the name of WILLETT, GESNER & JONES.
WILLETT & GESNER, No. 104 John-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., withdraws from our firm, owing to ill-health, and Mr. WARNER J. ROBERTS is admitted as a partner from this date.
JAN. 2, 1871. SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY commenced a general commission and brokerage business at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, (over the Central National Bank.) WILLIS L. PARKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
MR. EDWARD K. GOODNOW HAS this day been admitted as partner in our house.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
MR. WILLIAM R. PHIPPS WITHDRAWS THIS DAY from our firms in New-York, Philadelphia and Paris.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

NELSON H. BENSON, JR., HAS THIS day withdrawn from our firm.
GROSS, MARCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. GEORGE C. MAGOUN IS A PARTner in our firm from this date.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
CHARLES DAVIS HAS THIS DAY become a partner in our firm.
DIX & MORRIS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of E. J. & D. E. HAWLEY, has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY, D. EDWIN HAWLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of E. JUDSON HAWLEY & CO., for the transaction of a banking and commission business in Government securities, bonds, stocks, gold, exchange, and mercantile paper, at No. 50 Wall-st.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY, ALFRED W BARTLETT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

MR. FRANCIS B. ARNOLD HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm.
ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF HAYWARD & COLEMAN is dissolved.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1870.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, December, 1870.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars; and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 16, 1870.
The trustees of this institution have declared the Fortieth Semi-annual Dividend, on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January. Also an extra dividend of One-half of One per Cent. of the accumulated surplus, payable at the same time.
Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions, associations, &c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.
Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Canal-st., corner of Laight.
The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.
If the Interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit.
ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York,
Is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from Jan. 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
FREE OF UNITED STATES DEPOSIT TAX.
ASSETS, (principally invested in United States bonds and New-York City bonds and mortgages,) December, 1870........$2,907,762 92
DEPOSITS—Inc. accrued interest to date, December, 1870............................2,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities......................$193,762 92
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.
Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
1,146 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account and draw interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 16, 1871.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
INTEREST, 1871.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per CENT. per annum (on all sums entitled thereto) will be paid depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16.
INTEREST will be added to the depositor's account Jan. 1, and if not drawn will bear interest as new deposits. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DIMOND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Dimond, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1870. FRANK E. KERNOCHAN, Assignee, No. 231 Broadway, New-York City.
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FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SECOND FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND WELL furnished, with or without private table; No. 53 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. References required.

ONE SUITE OF BRIGHT, CHEERFUL rooms in a private family; comforts of a home offered; private table if desired; references exchanged. No. 278 4th-av., nearly opposite Calvary Church.

NO. 113 EAST 14TH-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of rooms on second floor front to let with board; private table if desired; house first-class; references exchanged.

TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, WITH bedrooms attached, second and third story, southern exposure, in a private family, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 23 East 17th-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, FURnished, with full board, may be obtained at No. 14 East 32d st.; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 7th proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.
One Wood & Mann's saw-mill, capable of sawing oak or yellow pine timber 50 feet long by 18 inches square, or to saw ordinary lumber at the rate of 18,000 feet in 12 hours, with 5 head blocks of the most improved pattern, with screw set.
Two circular saws, "Emerson's Patent," movable teeth, 54 inches in diameter, No. 5 gauge. Two circular saws, "Emerson's Patent," movable teeth, 48 inches in diameter, No. 6 gauge. Two circular saws, "Emerson's Patent," movable teeth, 36 inches diameter, No. 9 gauge. Also, thirty extra teeth, assorted.
One horizontal steam engine, 14x24 inch cylinder, 40-horse power, 10-feet fly-wheel, 14-inch face turned for belt, with heater pump, "Huntoon" governor. Engine to be set up and all the necessary belting for running the saw-mill.
One return tubular boiler of sufficient size to drive the engine and saw-mill, to be built of the best material, and in the best manner, to burn either coal or wood, and capable of carrying 100 pounds steam to the square inch, with the necessary valves, cocks, gauges, steam-exhaust and smoke-pipes.
A competent engineer or millwright to be furnished by the parties who furnish the engine and saw-mill, who will put up and run the mill satisfactorily to the Inspecting Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.
One Gray & Wood improved planer, with wooden frame, to plane 30 inches wide, 24 inches thick. Cylinder for 3 cutters, with 2 elevating screws to raise the cylinder-head, one on each side. Carriage-bed to be 96 feet long, length of carriage to be 52 feet.
Driving pulley to be on the left side, with centre shaft, pulley belting, feeding rollers, 3 full sets of knives, and one extra set of cylinders for planing boards, to be put up in complete running order, satisfactorily to the Inspecting Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.
Four Longley's Hoisting Machines, with chains complete—two of two tons and two of one ton.
One Baxter D. Whitney's Band Saw with iron frame; wheels, 45 inches diameter, of sufficient width for a 2-inch saw and stationary tables, with counter shaft, pulleys, belting and three sets of saws, viz: two of 1 inch and one of 2 inches, to be put up in complete running order, satisfactorily to the Inspecting Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.
One Circular Re-Sawing Machine, R. Ball & Co.'s make, with iron frame, capable of sawing or slitting hard wood, 24 inches wide, and from 1 inch to 6 inches in thickness. Also pulleys, shafting and counter-shafting, two 60-inch circular saws, and one 50-inch, and one 40-inch.
One horizontal Drilling and Boring Machine, with boring bars, angle plates and counter shaft complete, with traverse of bar of 28 inches.
One Pipe-Cutting Machine, to cut pipe from ¼ inch up to 4 inches in diameter, with complete set of dies and bushings for each set of pipes, inclusive, with counter shaft and cutting-off rest complete.
Two upright Drilling Machines, to drill to centre of 60-inch circle, with self-operating feed complete.
One Slotting Machine, eight-inch stroke, to work to centre of thirty inches, with balanced cutting-bar, quick return motion and counter-shaft complete.
WROUGHT-IRON STEAM-PIPES.
100 feet each of ¼, ⅜, ½ and 2½ inch steam-pipes, with couplings.
200 feet each of ¾, 1, 1¼ and 2 inch steam-pipes, with coupling.
300 feet of 1½-inch steam-pipes, with coupling.
50 feet each of 3 and 4 inch steam-pipes, with coupling.
GLOBE-VALVES.
½ dozen each of best Steam Metal Globe-Valves, ¼, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches, with screwed ends.
ELBOWS OF CAST OR MALLEABLE IRON.
1 dozen each, cut with taper-thread, ¼, ⅜, ½ and 2½ inches.
2 dozen each, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 2 inches.
3 dozen each, 1½ inch, and ½ dozen each 3 and 4 inches.
TEES OF CAST OR MALLEABLE IRON.
½ dozen each, cut with taper thread, ¼, ⅜, ½ and 2½ inches. 1 dozen each of ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches.
BUSHINGS.
½ dozen each, cut with taper-thread, ¼, ⅜, ½, 2½ and 3 inches. 1 dozen each, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches. ¼ dozen, 4 inches.
CLOSE NIPPLES.
½ dozen each, cut with taper thread at both ends, ¼, ⅜, ½, 2½, 3 and 4 inches. 1 dozen each ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches.
COUPLINGS.
½ dozen each, cut with taper thread, ¼, ⅜, ½, 3 and 4 inches. 1 dozen each ¾, 1, 1¼, 2 and 2½ inches.
UNIONS OF MALLEABLE IRON.
¼ dozen each, cut with taper thread, ¼, ⅜ and ½ inch.
½ dozen each, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2 and 2½ inches.
1 10-inch Scroll Chuck.
Bidders are referred to the Naval Constructor, Navy-yard, New-York, for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 28, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Jan. thirty-first, (31st,) 1871, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY, INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, during the year commencing April first, (1st,) 1871, and ending March 31, 1872, on the following route:
ROUTE NO. TWO (2.)
From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado, (either north or south of the said railway,) in the Territory of New-Mexico, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97°; also from any intermediate points on the routes above mentioned to the posts and places above mentioned.
Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first, (1st,) 1871.
The weight to be transported will not *exceed* 20,000,000 pounds.
Bidders will state their places of residence, *and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of* $3,000, (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned,) as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.
The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1871, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting points of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks, and the information mentioned below, can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, New-Mexico.
Blanks for proposals, and information as to requirements and qualifications of bidders, will be furnished on application.
Bidders are requested to send for copy of form of contract, and information as to requirements, as they contain new provisions for the protection of the interests of the Government.
By order of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Missouri.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.
POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.
The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.
The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.
Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.
The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.
Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR.
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
TUESDAY, JAN. 3. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4. THURSDAY, JAN. 5.
OPEN FROM 7 TO 11 O'CLOCK.
ALL THE LARGE ARTICLES:
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, UNITED STATES BONDS, CHINA, PIANO, SEAL-SKIN ROBES, &C., &C., &C,
WILL BE RAFFLED OFF, and an AUCTION HELD EVERY EVENING for all remaining goods in the Fair.
GRAND RAFFLE LAST NIGHT.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR.
GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT,
With the best programme of the season, under the direction of ANTONIO L. MORA.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1871.
Mr. Mora has the pleasure of presenting to the public the following Grand Card:
Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.
Signor CARLO LEFRANC,
Miss GRAZZIELLA RIDGEWAY,
Signor PIETRO CENTEMERI,
Mlle. FERNANDA TEDESCO,
S. B. MILLS,
ANTONIO L. MORA.
GRAND TRIO FROM WILLIAM TELL, and the Grand Duo of LA FAVORITA, will be sung.
Tickets, $1. For sale at Rushton's, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., and at music, book and drug stores.
Carriages will come by way of 4th-av.
EVENING DRESS.

THE CHARITY BALL.
The fifteenth annual ball for the benefit of the NURSERY, will take place under the usual management at the Academy of Music, on the evening of THURSDAY, 2d February.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THE ACCOMPLISHED CANTATRICE MLLE. AIMEE, will appear EVERY EVENING as FIORELLA, in LES BRIGANDS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION,
With the important addition of 150 superb paintings, collected in Europe during the past six months, by Mr. Henry W. Derby, and never before exhibited in this country.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION under the auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, now under the management of Mrs. Judge Charles P. Daly, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 551 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.
200 PRIZES VALUED AT $8,000.
ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.
Among the prizes are 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, 1½ karats; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch, with 18-karat Geneva Leontine, in velvet casket; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring, about 1½ karat; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin, about 1¼ karat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1-8 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring; Lady's Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Watch; 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, elaborately set; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; 1 very fine 3-stone Diamond Ring; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; very brilliant Solitaire Diamond Ring; Diamond and Enamel Ladies' Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring; Ladies' Diamond and Emerald Gold Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin; 1 fine Enameled Watch, lady's size; 1 Enameled Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1 Diamond Ring; 50 fine Gold and Enameled Ladies' and Gents' Hunting Watches; Gold, Jet, Onyx, Carbuncle and Coral Sets; Pins and Ear-rings; Gold Chains for Ladies and Gents; Bracelets, Seal Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.
We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.
J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.
(176TH-ST.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars—Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Leroy's drug-store, No. 21 East 16th-st., and G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 859 6TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES, TO JOIN one or two others in reviewing English studies, and for French conversation; a particularly fine opportunity for private instruction. Address REVIEW, Station E.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES.—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, New-Jersey.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SCHOOL, NO. 83 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, music, &c.; terms low; twelve years' experience; room for one boarder.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y. Boarding-school for both sexes. Term begins Jan. 3. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Circulars sent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments; original designs; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE ERECTION OF TEMPORARY ADOBE BUILDINGS, AT FORT QUITMAN, TEXAS.
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Nov. 7, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS,
In triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 23d day of February, 1871, for the erection of the following temporary buildings at Fort Quitman, Texas, viz.:
One (1) set Major's Quarters.
Four (4) sets Captain's Quarters.
Eight (8) sets Lieutenant's Quarters.
Four (4) sets Barracks.
One (1) Adjutant's Office.
One (1) set Quartermaster's Stables.
One (1) Quartermaster's Storehouse, with office.
One (1) Commissary Storehouse, with office.
One (1) Guard-house.
Two (2) sets Cavalry Stables.
Plans and specifications can be examined at the United States Quartermaster's Office at Washington, D. C.; New-Orleans, La.; Fort Quitman, Texas; and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas.
Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned, (a copy of the latter with this advertisement,) to be furnished to each proposal offered.
JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK.
CLOSING NIGHTS of Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, as RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST MATINEE of RIP VAN WINKLE On SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 1½ o'clock, when he will have performed this remarkable character for 149 TIMES.
On MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON MONDAY, JAN. 9, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will begin his annual engagement as RICHELIEU, in Bulwer's grand historical play of that name, with MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT, whose services have been secured for this engagement.
ON THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY EVENING will be presented, for the first time at this theatre, Mr. Robson's beautiful and interesting drama, entitled LOVE AND LOYALTY, with MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT in the leading role.
Both plays will be produced with the usual attention to detail, embracing NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS and MACHINERY, and with a FULL and EFFICIENT COMPANY, under the stage direction of MR. D. W. WALLER.
Box book now open. Seats may be secured six days in advance at the usual places.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE NEW LOCAL COMEDY,
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA! "The comic sensation of 1870."—*Herald.* "The audience abandons itself to positive roars of laughter."—*Times.* "Most sumptuously produced."—*Tribune.*

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
The favorite resort for families and children.
THE FAIRY SPECTACLE, CINDERELLA.
SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
THE TEAM OF TINY PONIES.
THE ILLUMINATED BALL-ROOM.
Bareback horsemanship. Dextrous acrobats, gymnasts and athletes. Extensive and valuable stud of horses, ponies, &c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THE BEWITCHING ACTRESS, MLLE. AIMEE, as FIORELLA in LES BRIGANDS, EVERY EVENING AT 8.

FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

LECTURES

DR. JOHN LORD'S UNIVERSITY COURSE OF HISTORICAL LECTURES FOR LADIES, ON THE GREAT REPRESENTATIVES OF MODERN CIVILIZATION, will commence on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, at 11½ A. M., and continue on successive Mondays and Thursdays, at the same hour. TERMS—$15, in advance, for the course. $1 single lectures. To be had at Putnam's bookstore, Association Building, with reserved seats, without extra charge.

LECTURE.	SUBJECTS.
I.	DANTE........."The Rise of Modern Poetry."
II.	SAVONAROLA..."Unsuccessful Reformers."
III.	COLUMBUS........"Maritime Discoveries."
IV.	MICHAEL ANGELO...."The Revival of Art."
V.	MARTIN LUTHER........."The Reformation."
VI.	IGNATIUS LOYOLA, "The Counter Reformation."
VII.	THOMAS CRANMER, The English Reformation.
VIII.	HENRY IV........"The Huguenotic Contest."
IX.	GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, "The Thirty Years' War."
X.	CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU......."Absolutism."
XI.	QUEEN ELIZABETH."Woman as a Sovereign."
XII.	LORD BACON..."The Inductive Philosophy."
XIII.	GALILEO............."Scientific Discoveries."
XIV.	OLIVER CROMWELL, "Civil and Religious Liberty."
XV.	LOUIS XIV. "Grandeur of the French Monarchy."
XVI.	MME. DE MAINTENON..."Woman in Society."
XVII.	WILLIAM III......"The Balance of Power."
XVIII.	FREDERICK THE GREAT, "The Prussian Monarchy."
XIX.	LOUIS XV."Decline of the French Monarchy."
XX.	ROUSSEAU........"Sentimental Reforms."
XXI.	MIRABEAU..........."The French Revolution."
XXII.	EDMUND BURKE..."Parliamentary Orators."
XXIII.	MME. DE STAEL..........."Literary Women."
XXIV.	NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."Military Despotism."
XXV.	DANIEL WEBSTER..."American Constitution."

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE ON SCIENCE AND ART.—The course of 1871 will be inaugurated by Prof. E. L. YOUMANS, M. D., *On the Dynamics of Life*, on SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 8 P. M. precisely, in the Great Hall.
Tickets for the course can be procured gratis at the office and reading-room of the Cooper Union, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Fifth Lecture of the Course will be given at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, by Prof. EDWARD L. YOUMANS. Subject: *The Cosmical Condition of Mental Action.* Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., LECTURES on "Social Topics" to Young People, at ASSOCIATION HALL, FRIDAY EVENINGS in JANUARY. For reserved seats, apply to office (Tract Society) corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING FOR SMALL CHILDREN.
OLD LOCATION, No. 64 West 34th-st.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY IN DANCING.—OLD LOCATION, No. 64 West 34th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 235 East 49th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1870.
MARY M. SCOTT, PAUL M. VAN NAME, ALFRED HERITAGE, JOSEPH N. SCOTT, Executors.
jy18-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Bloodgood & Co., No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1870.
ANNA A. ROGERS, Administratrix.
JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator.
au17-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 231 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of September, 1870.
SARAH ACKERMAN, Administratrix of Cornelius Ackerman, deceased.
s21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORITZ MARCUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob Berlinger, holding my power of attorney, at his place of business, No. 231 1st-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
s28-law6mW* BABETTE MARCUS, Executrix.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

MILLINERY.

FURS AND VISITING BONNETS REDUCED to half price. Mink, Sable, Ermine, Astrakhan and children's fancy furs. Splendid bonnets and ladies' hats. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Save this.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Mr. T. W. Robertson's new play of WAR.
The new and incidental music composed, and the French and German national airs arranged, by Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
New scenery, by Messrs. H. ISHERWOOD and G. EVANS.
New appointments, by Mr. TIMONEY and assistants.
New mechanical effects, by Mr. BUTLER.
New costumes, by FLANERY & BENSCHOTEN.
Characters by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. GEO. CLARKE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss FOWLER, Miss BLAISDELL and Miss McCORMACK and others. Servants, French and Prussian soldiers, peasants, &c.
ACT FIRST.
VILLA AND GARDEN AT SEVENOAKS—Kent. BEFORE THE WEDDING.
ACT SECOND.
RUINED CHURCH AND DEBRIS OF THE FIGHT ON THE FIELD OF WOERTH, AFTER THE BATTLE.
ACT THIRD.
VILLA AT SEVENOAKS. THE LOST.
MATINEE SATURDAY, JAN. 7.
BOX-BOOK OPEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented the gorgeous spectacle of THE BLACK CROOK, WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.
FOURTH BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1½.
Doors open at 7:20; commence at 8. Box-sheet now open.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Reappearance of MLLE. AIMEE, in Offenbach's charming Opera, LES BRIGANDS.
Every evening until further notice, LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA..............................Mlle. AIMEE
FRAGOLETTO..........................Mlle. PERSINI
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, AT 2, LES BRIGANDS.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND, SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME, WEE WILLIE WINKIE, EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MLLE. AIMEE! MLLE. AIMEE! AS FIORELLA! FIORELLA!
EVERY EVENING AT 8.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWELFTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, THE FORTY THIEVES,
Every evening this week and Saturday Matinee.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
Second week of the protean artist, JOHNNY THOMPSON, in ON HAND; OR, TRUE TO THE LAST.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE. KIND TO A FAULT and ALADDIN.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 7, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to Miss LINA EDWIN. MONDAY next, first appearance at this theatre of the eminent Irish comedian, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS
Ever exhibited in this country now on view at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MLLE. AIMEE, as FIORELLA in LES BRIGANDS, EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., *7:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Tallmans, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; 12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and †6:15 P.M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P.M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, †3:30, 4:15, †4:30, 5:15, and †6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.
DEC. 22, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 5 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. | OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MEDICAL.

GETTING MARRIED.
Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATever cause, requiring special treatment should consult Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 120 West 26th-st.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts—An Interesting Comparison—A Visit from Horace Greeley—Commissioner Pleasonton Takes Possession—Public Debt Statement—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The receipts of internal revenue for the first half of the fiscal years 1870 and 1871, from July to December inclusive, constitute the following interesting comparison:

	1870.	1869.
July	$21,492,909 18	$21,588,359 34
August	17,289,983 33	15,015,396 81
September	12,902,003 36	13,022,303 87
October	11,227,405 27	12,056,399 77
November	10,599,117 52	13,145,569 70
December	9,510,174 58	11,719,648 56
Total	$83,111,594 24	$86,542,672 06

The new Tax law took effect Oct. 1, but its effect was only measurably felt until November. Its full effect will not be felt until the next collection of the income tax, in May and June, 1871.

HORACE GREELEY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY arrived here this morning, and, after a long interview with the Postmaster-General, accompanied that gentleman to the White House, where an interview was had with the President. Mr. GREELEY has latterly been here at the invitation of the President, and his mission now is understood to be to aid in the San Domingo movement.

REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

There will probably be a quorum of the Senate on the reassembling of Congress to-morrow, but not of the House, as but few members have yet arrived. Little business will be done in either House.

INDORSING THE PRESIDENT IN PRAYER.

At the noonday prayer-meeting at Lincoln Hall, today, one of the speakers earnestly thanked God that the President in setting aside the social festivities of yesterday, in consequence of the death of the wife of a Cabinet officer, had recognized his mortality, and by his example had caused others to do the same. The President's action is generally commended by the more thoughtful class.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting, today, was the first held since before the Christmas holidays. All the members were present except Attorney-General AKERMAN, who is expected to return by the close of the week.

COMMISSIONER PLEASONTON.

Gen. PLEASONTON took the oath of office, today, before Chief-Justice CARTTER, of the District Supreme Court, and subsequently assumed the Commissioner's chair in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. During the day he was congratulated by the heads of bureaus in the Treasury, the Deputy Commissioners, Supervisors of Internal Revenue, and also Secretary DELANO. The first work which the Commissioner finds for the exercise of his executive ability is the work of consolidation. Mr. DOUGLAS, as acting Commissioner, has made considerable progress in this direction, but it will yet be some weeks before it is completed.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

The roll of honor contains the record of over 333,000 graves of soldiers of the Union, and comprises twenty-five volumes. The work will be completed in two volumes more.

WORK OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Between March 29, 1867, and Aug. 31, 1870, almost $8,000,000 were passed through the Freedmen's Bureau to settle the claims of colored soldiers and sailors for pay, bounty and prize money. The claimants were protected from swindling charges for services in prosecuting their claims by the attorneys having allowed to them only their legal fee.

VINNIE REAM'S STATUE OF LINCOLN.

Miss VINNIE REAM'S statue of LINCOLN has arrived, and workmen were busy in the rotunda of the Capitol in taking it out of the box in which it was packed. It will be set up immediately, and will be formally handed over to Congress and unvailed in a few days.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN MONEY.

The Internal Revenue Office has advices of the recovery of $17,000 from Ex-Collector TULLIS, of Texas, whose arrest and imprisonment were mentioned a few days since. The whole amount of the defalcation was $30,000.

ICE ON THE POTOMAC.

The ice on the Potomac has been broken through, and navigation is resumed. It is announced that the ferry-boats between here and Alexandria will be able to resume their trips to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement just issued:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,720,775,400 00
Bonds at five per cent	214,567,300 00
Principal	$1,935,342,700 00
Interest	45,930,828 49
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,362 41
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	43,550,000 00
Principal	$58,228,362 41
Interest	1446,631 29
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$7,315,822 26
Interest	631,151 35
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$356,101,086 00
Fractional currency	39,995,089 38
Coin certificates	26,149,000 00
Principal	$422,245,175 38
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad bonds	13,695 01
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,423,132,080 05
Interest	47,022,306 14
Total	$2,470,154,386 19
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$107,802,280 95
Currency	30,284,291 49
Total	$138,086,572 44
Debt less cash in Treasury Jan. 1, 1871	$2,332,067,793 75
Debt less cash in Treasury Dec. 1, 1870	2,334,308,494 65
Decrease of debt during the past month	2,240,700 90
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	106,260,682 42

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

The following is a statement of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad companies, interest payable in lawful money, under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; rate of interest six per cent., payable thirty years from date of the authorizing acts of January and July:

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Name of Railway.	Principal outstanding.	Interest accrued not yet paid.
Central Pacific	$25,881,000 00	$776,430 00
Kansas Pacific	6,303,000 00	189,090 00
Union Pacific	27,236,512 00	817,095 36
Central Branch Union Pacific	1,600,000 00	48,000 00
Western Pacific	1,970,000 00	59,100 00
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320 00	48,849 60
Total	$64,618,832 00	$1,938,564 96

Name of Railway.	Interest paid by the U. S.	Interest repaid by transport'n of mails, &c.	Balance of interest p'd by the U. S.
Central Pacific	$3,261,767 84	$241,638 70	$3,020,129 14
Kansas Pacific	1,212,993 09	768,148 66	444,844 43
Union Pacific	3,713,371 05	1,434,952 33	2,278,918 72
Central Branch Union Pacific	301,808 26	7,401 92	294,406 34
Western Pacific	131,197 36	8,281 25	122,916 11
Sioux City and Pacific	194,207 89	396 08	193,811 81
Total	$8,815,345 49	$2,460,818 94	$6,354,526 55

The debt statement incorporated among other new features a tabular statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department on account of the sinking and special funds, in which the following appears:

Principal of bonds	$165,890,750 00
Amount paid in currency	187,298,221 37
Currency value of interest accrued on bonds bought flat	30,848 92
Net cost in currency	187,267,372 45
Net cost estimated in gold	161,520,442 94
Average premium on total purchases to Jan. 1, in currency	13.05
Average cost, in gold, of total purchases to Jan. 1	91.50

ARMY RETRENCHMENT.

A prominent member of one of the Committees on Military Affairs says that Congress will do nothing with the army at the present session further than to make an appropriation for its support. Gentlemen connected with this branch of the public service, however, are of opinion that the next Congress will consolidate the Commissary, Quartermaster's and Pay-master-General's Departments and thereby save a large amount of money.

The Mayor and Street Obstructions.

A petition, signed by a large number of merchants and others doing business down town, against the obstruction of Barclay-street on both sides, from College-place to the Hoboken ferry, was presented to the Mayor yesterday. The petition says that the obstructions have become intolerable; that the use of the sidewalks for the storage of merchandise is an unjustifiable interference with the rights of the people to the thoroughfare, and that the use of the sidewalks for such purpose result in blocking up the gutters so as to have a deleterious effect upon the sanitary condition of the neighborhood. The petition closes by asking the Mayor to abate the nuisance. The Mayor then sent the following order to J. J. KELSO, Chief of Police, and to Capt. THORNE:

The street to every ferry must be cleared of all sidewalk obstructions not of a merely transient and temporarily necessary character in a commercial sense. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Interesting Questions Important to Merchants—Decisions by the Collector.

The new tariff, which went into partial operation at the Custom-house yesterday morning, has thus far worked smoothly, and few knotty questions have arisen which the Assistant Collector or the Naval Officer have not been able promptly to decide. Some of the merchants have, however, been somewhat puzzled by the interpretations which have been put upon the law and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and require some considerable explanation. The statement made in the TIMES of Saturday morning, of the difficulties that must necessarily be met by reason of the going into operation of such radical changes in the tariff, seems to have been beneficial in instructing the merchants as to the course which they would be required to pursue, of which they were comparatively ignorant before. Yesterday morning, as soon as the Custom-house was opened for business, the statements of merchants, having goods in warehouse which they wished to withdraw, were presented at the proper desks and received prompt attention. The Warehouse Bureau, under Deputy Collector JAMES, was prepared for business, which was dispatched as promptly as possible. The Warehouse Bureau of the Naval Office, under Major HAGGERTY, was also fully organized with an efficient corps of clerks, all of whom were thoroughly instructed in their duties, and nothing was permitted to interfere with the withdrawal of goods.

A question arose during the day in relation to goods which had entered port prior to midnight of the 31st ult. The case was that of the steamship *The Queen*, which did not come up the Bay until Sunday, though she was below on Saturday night. Some of the consignees of her cargo claimed that, as the goods had not been regularly entered until Monday, they should be admitted under the new tariff. This application was denied, as the law as interpreted by the Courts declares that the date of importation is that on which the vessel enters the jurisdiction of the United States—a marine league from shore. Therefore the cargo of *The Queen* will have to pay duty under the old tariff. Had her Captain known this he might not have made so quick a passage.

Another question was upon the obligations resting on the importer under the following section of the instructions of the Secretary:

Statements will be required from the importer upon each and every bond affected by the changes in the tariff, and in all cases where any portion of the goods have been passed for withdrawal in the Custom-house prior to the 1st day of January, 1871.

Parties who had purchased from importers goods which were in bonded warehouse desired to withdraw them, but found that they could not be recognized, as they could make no statements which would release the bond. They appealed to the Collector, who was at first disposed to grant the privilege, but upon consultation with Naval Officer GRINNELL and Assistant Collector CLINCH, it was found that by the rules of the Secretary of the Treasury such a course would be radically wrong and have a tendency to overthrow the whole spirit of the regulations. For illustration: A imports 50,000 chests of tea. He places them in bond to await the reduction of duty by the tariff of 1870. He meanwhile has application to sell, and does sell 10,000 chests to B, which are taken out of bond; 20,000 chests to C, which are also taken out of bond, and 10,000 chests to D, who procures a withdrawal permit, but leaves his goods in store, where also are 10,000 chests belonging to the original importer, who has given a bond for the amount of duty upon the entire 50,000 chests, which bond cannot be released until the whole of the goods are withdrawn. The purchaser D, applies at the Custom-house for permission to carry away his 10,000 chests and pay the reduced duty. He is here told that he is not recognized, but must bring a statement from the importer. D feels aggrieved and is disposed to find fault with the Customs officials, but a little reflection convinces him that the regulation is just. If under these circumstances the importer is not willing to go through his books, and make up a statement showing that 10,000 chests of certain marks and numbers were sold to B and withdrawn; that 20,000 chests were sold to C, and 10,000 chests to D, and that there are 10,000 chests in the warehouse—thus completing the number of chests named in his bond—there must either be something wrong, or else the importer is a very unaccommodating sort of person. The Custom-house authorities have determined to require such a statement from "importers upon each and every bond affected by the tariff," &c.

These were the only questions which came up during the course of business yesterday, but doubtless many more will arise before all the goods in bond are withdrawn. It appears that all the high grades of teas and most of the valuable brands of liquors have been sold, leaving only low grades of teas and ordinary qualities of brandies especially, in the bonded warehouse. All these, as well as sugars, coffee and every other article affected by the tariff, will have to be reappraised, reweighed and regauged in order that the duties under the new tariff can be accurately determined.

HOUSTON-STREET MURDER.

Post-Mortem Examination—A Needle Found Imbedded in the Heart—The Wrong Man Arrested.

Coroner KEENAN, yesterday, assumed control of the case of MARGARET A. JONES, the negro woman who was killed on Monday night at No. 250 West Houston-street, by her husband ABRAHAM. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, in his post-mortem examination, made the remarkable discovery that a sewing-needle was imbedded in the heart, though it was in no way the cause of death. The inquest will be held today.

At about 4 A. M. yesterday a colored man was arrested in Yonkers by the Police of that place, on suspicion that he was ABRAHAM JONES. The prisoner certainly had a very suspicious appearance. His shirt was torn and bloody, and his face bore the marks of a recent fray. The Central Police Office of this City was communicated with, by telegraph, and an answer returned that JONES had not yet been arrested in this City, together with directions to bring the prisoner before the Superintendent, for identification. At a later hour this was done. Capt. McDONNELL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who knows the murderer by sight, was on hand at Police Head-quarters when the prisoner was brought before Superintendent KELSO, and it was at once decided that he was not the man. The prisoner explained that he was set upon by a number of colored men with whom he had quarreled in Broome-street, near Sullivan-street, on Monday afternoon, and was roughly handled by them. He said his name was JOHN EVANS, that he was a waiter, aged twenty-three years, and lived in Stryker's Alley, Brooklyn. He was released.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Historical Society—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening at the Library, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, Hon. E. C. BENEDICT in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed that the total receipts of the past year were $12,665 58; payments, $11,935 36; balance, $730 22. Funds—Grovesnor's Fund, $10,000; Josiah Thomas Fund, $300; Wheeler Fund, $1,000; Publication Fund, $18,500, Sons of Rhode Island, $600; Demilt Fund, $5,000, all of which was invested in Government securities. The Librarian's report stated that the total number of books and pamphlets received was 3,111; volumes of newspapers, 75; broadsides, 159; maps, 53; manuscripts, 11; portion of Macdougal papers; engravings, 23; articles for museum, 21; paintings, 52, added to the Bryan collection; additions by purchase of books and pamphlets, 626. From the report of the Executive Committee it appeared that sixty-one new members were added to the Society; twenty were nominated, and its general condition was of a highly satisfactory character. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Thomas De Witt, D. D.; first Vice-President, Augustus Schell; second Vice-President, Erastus C. Benedict; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, William Cullen Bryant, LL. D.; Domestic Corresponding Secretay, William J. Hoppin; Recording Secretary, Andrew Warner; Treasurer, Benjamin H. Field; Librarian, Geo. Henry Moore, LL. D.

The Drawback Frauds—Opinion by Judge Benedict in the Caldwell Case.

The following decision has been rendered by Judge BENEDICT, sitting as Circuit Judge in this district, on a motion in the case of RICHARD B. CALDWELL, the co-conspirator of SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD and others in the notorious drawback frauds by means of which the Government was robbed of about $1,000,000:

The United States vs. Richard B. Caldwell.—The defendant, CALDWELL, being indicted for bribing an officer of the United States, pleaded that the Court was without jurisdiction to try him, because he was brought into the jurisdiction of the United States from Canada upon a charge of forgery by virtue of the Ashburton Treaty. The claim was that a person extradited for a particular offense can be tried for that offense alone. It was held by the Court that cases of discharging persons arrested in civil cases because of deceit practised to secure the arrest do not apply in cases like the present; that the prisoner is within the jurisdiction by reason of the action of the Executive Departments of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and want of good faith in resorting to extradition proceedings is not a subject of investigation in Court, but of complaint between the Governments, and that the prisoner being lawfully within the jurisdiction of the Court charged with crime there committed, is liable to be tried therefor. The plea is vacated with leave to plead not guilty.

Mr. W. H. ANTHON for the defendant; Hon. A. H. PURDY for the Government.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The third in the course of union prayer meetings, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance Association, was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Sr., presided. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Anderson, Ganse, Adams, Crawford, Hutton, Rogers, and Tyng. The substance of their remarks was the present religious aspect of the world and the growing tendency to cohesion among all Evangelical believers. The tenor of the prayers was in the same direction. A very large audience was in attendance. The hymns were sung by the congregation. Rev. Mr. ELDER, of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, will preside today.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.917 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Dec. 25, 30.386 inches; minimum at 5 A. M. Dec. 29, 29.426 inches; range, .960 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 24.2°; maximum at 4 P. M., Dec. 31, 41.7°; minimum at 7 A. M. Dec. 30, 9.5°; range, 32.2°. Dec. 28, snow from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; amount of water, .10 inch; Dec. 30, snow from 7 P. M. to 10½ P. M.; amount of water, .05 inch; total amount of water for week, .15 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,731 miles.

Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON will deliver a series of sermons, on successive Sunday evenings, at the New-England Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, as follows: Jan. 8, "Who is the Lord, that We Should Obey Him?" Jan. 15, "Discipline the Divine Intent of Life." Jan. 22, "What God Does to Hold Men to Obedience." Jan. 29, "What is Sin?" Feb. 5, "What is Regeneration?" Feb. 12, "Bible View of God's Decrees." Feb. 19, "Natural Evil." Feb. 26, "The Resurrection." March 5, "Future Rewards and Penalties."

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. ANN McLAUGHLIN, who died at No. 185 Avenue C under suspicious circumstances. The evidence was not direct that the prisoner, EDWARD McLAUGHLIN, had struck his wife, though he confessed he had himself. The medical testimony was to the effect that death had resulted from erysipelas, superinduced by an injury to the skull inflicted by a blow. The jury decided to render a verdict in accordance with the medical theory, but professed themselves unable to determine the precise method of inflicting the wound. Coroner SCHIRMER then released the accused, and cautioned him against future intemperance.

Mr. BENJAMIN T. BABBIT was last year the fortunate possessor of $42,000 worth of taxable property, and $250,000 of Government bonds not taxable. He was also unfortunate enough to owe various creditors the sum of $356,000, and therefore claimed that he was insolvent so far as taxes were concerned. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments failed to perceive the point, and taxed him for $236,000, claiming that the non-taxable property was liable for its share of the debts. Mr. BABBIT appealed, and the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, reversed the decision of the Commissioners.

The following officers for the ensuing year have been elected by Crescent Chapter No. 220, R. A. M.; Henry H. Christie, H. P.; James H. Lambert, K.; Wm. L. Sands, S.; Henry Wheeler, Treasurer; William Y. Taft, Secretary; Jesse L. Morrill, M. D., C. H.; Frederick G. Gedney, P. S.; Alonzo G. Hagadorn, R. A. C.; Roswell D. Tompkins, M. 3. V.; Levi A. Farr, M. 2. V.; Lindley H. Fowler, M. 1. V.; William L. McDermut, Chaplain; Horace Metcalf, Joel Lane, Wm. R. Carr, Trustees; Seth Hart, Organist; George Butler, Tiler; Peter Lambert, Assistant Tiler. The Chapter is in a thriving condition.

The trustees of the Cooper Union have decided to resume their annual course of free lectures given every Saturday evening of January, February, March and April, in the Great Hall. This year's course promises to be both interesting and instructive, and the list comprises the names of many eminent lecturers, such as Profs. YOUMANS, CHANDLER, SILLIMAN, EBELL, Major POWELL and others, who will lecture upon the modern discoveries of science.

THEODORE HARODH was arrested yesterday in Broadway, near Canal-street, for stealing a horse and wagon, valued at $1,000, the property of WM. VONDERWULBEKE, the proprietor of the Pearl-street House. The equipage was left in the street, near the New-Haven Railroad Freight Depot, and found in the possession of the accused, who had collided with a stage and demolished the wagon. He was held for trial by Alderman COMAN.

A prize distribution is to take place at J. McB. DAVIDSON'S, No. 581 Broadway, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. A committee consisting of Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, Wm. R. Travers and Hon. Thomas C. Field is to superintend the drawing, which will be made as soon as the lists are full. The principal prizes are named in another column.

DENNIS BRADY was locked-up for trial yesterday by Alderman COMAN at the Tombs, for shooting twice with a revolver at MICHAEL WOGAN, of No. 349 Cherry-street, when the latter was assaulted by a gang of roughs headed by BRADY.

BERNARD SVENSON yesterday obtained a judgment in the Superior Court against the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company for $2,250, for injuries sustained by having a bale of tobacco fall upon him while unloading one of the Company's ships.

Mr. D. B. SICKLES, treasurer of the Lott Testimonial Fund, says Mr. A. T. STEWART contributed $50 to the fund, all that he was asked to give, and would have given more if it had been wanted—a certain weekly paper to the contrary notwithstanding.

Rev. JOHN LORD'S admirable course of historical lectures for ladies commences to-morrow, at 11½ A. M., at Association Hall, with the discourse on "Dante." A full list of the lectures is printed in another column.

Today being the fifth anniversary of the death of Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, first pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, there will be a solemn requiem mass in that church this morning at 10 o'clock. His friends are invited to attend.

Mr. ARTEMUS S. CADY, Collector of Arrears, has received during the past year, arrears of taxes and assessments, $2,357,755 42; to redeem property from sales for taxes and assessments, $82,050 29; making a total of $2,439,805 71.

The Mayor, notwithstanding that he holds over for another year, thought it necessary to renew his oath of office before Judge CARDOZO. The oath was administered to Mr. HALL at the Judge's private residence.

ANNIE MOFFAT, aged twenty-six, committed suicide, yesterday, at No. 101 Greene-street, by swallowing Paris green while intoxicated. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest. The deceased was a woman of abandoned character.

There were four sudden deaths yesterday in this City, all the result of disease and intemperance.

BROOKLYN.

The first meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee for the present year was held last evening in Commonwealth Hall, Brooklyn. Ex-Judge REYNOLDS was appointed temporary Chairman. The following officers were elected almost unanimously: President, Silas B. Dutcher, of the Twenty-first Ward; First Vice-President, J. J. Williams, of the Ninth Ward; Second Vice-President, H. B. Thorn; Third Vice-President, H. H. Van Sickler, of New-Lots; Recording Secretary, J. T. Norton; Assistant Recording Secretary, Charles Small; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Catlin, of the Nineteenth Ward; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. Limberger, of the Fourth Ward; Treasurer, B. T. Tracey. Mr. DUTCHER, on taking the chair, made a speech, giving thanks for the honor and eulogizing the Administration of Gen. GRANT.

The Mayor was employed for a considerable portion of yesterday in signing warrants for the payment of the semi-annual interest now due on the city bonds. To meet this demand three warrants were issued by the Controller, amounting to $681,442 50, payable to the City Treasurer.

Mr. CHARLES M. BRIGGS, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, E. D., has been missing from his home since Monday morning, and his family express fears of his safety. Mr. BRIGGS was a leading member of the Kings County Bar some few years ago, and was a Justice of the Peace for four years, commencing in 1847. During the past two years his health became much impaired, and he took very little part in public affairs.

JAMES EAGAN, at a late hour on Monday night, entered into a quarrel with JOHN GRAVEY, at No. 100 Hamilton-avenue, and finished the matter by sheathing a large knife in his (GRAVEY'S) neck. The wound was not of a fatal character. EAGAN was brought before Justice DELMAR and committed to await examination.

JAMES CHESTER, a colored man, on Monday night, while inflamed with whisky, assaulted with a razor JACOB RILEY, also colored, in Marshall-street, near Ewen, Williamsburg, and cut him in an inhuman manner. He was arrested and committed for trial by Justice EAMES.

THOMAS COLLINS, a well-known thief, was sent to the State Prison for four years and six months, yesterday, from the Court of Oyer and Terminer, by Judge PRATT, for picking the pocket of Mr. ANDREW MARSHAL, in October last.

Hon. S. S. COX lectured last evening on the "Poetry of Mechanism," before a fair-sized audience in the Church of St. Ann's on the Heights. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

LEWIS TAPPAN, the well-known abolitionist, was stricken with paralysis on Monday, and up till last night remained in a critical condition.

There were 1,500 marriages in Brooklyn during the past year.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Aldermen of Newark, for 1870, met last night, listened to a reading of the minutes, and the Clerk administered the oath of office to the members composing the new Board. President WESTERVELT, of the old Board, and others addressed the Council. The following city officers were elected: City Clerk, James Gillen; Receiver of Taxes, John A. Broadhead; Street Commissioner, Peter F. Rogers; Chief Engineer, E. R. Carhuff; First Assistant, David E. Benedict; Second, Charles McAllister; Third, Joseph T. Squire; Fourth, Wm. Merrell; Clerk of Centre Market, A. F. Eggess; City Counsel, W. H. Francis; City Attorney, S. H. Baldwin; Overseer of Poor, Robert J. Baldwin; Superintendent of Almshouse, Wm. Grevalvant. The Board then adjourned till Friday night.

The County Physician at Newark was notified of 206 cases of death in the city during the past year. There were during the year ten suicides, fifteen deaths by railroad accidents, five from accidental poison, thirteen from drowning, five from drunkenness, three from burns, and twelve from other accidents.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last night. Mr. H. F. CLARK, Chairman of the Finance Committee, resigned. A number of vetoes were sent in by the Mayor, all of which were sustained, among them, the resolution to borrow $475,000. No steps were taken to place the finances of the city in a better condition.

On Sunday night an overseer on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, named JOHN RICE, was attacked in Paterson by two men whom he had recently discharged, and so savagely beaten as to be still insensible. The accused are named THOMAS RILEY and CHARLES BURNS, and have been since arrested.

The residence of CHARLES ABBOTT, of Woodside, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The fire originated from the furnace. The building belonged to Mrs. VAN WYCK, and was valued at $7,500. Insured for $4,000. Mr. ABBOTT had $1,000 insurance on his furniture.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following order was promulgated today:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 128.—By direction of the President, and under the provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, the following-named officers are hereby retired from active service from this date:

First—On their own application, after thirty years of service, in conformity with section 4 of the act of July 15, 1870—Col. Robert C. Buchanan, supernumerary; Lieut.-Col. Charles P. Kingsbury, Ordnance Department.

Second—For incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted from exposure in the line of duty, in conformance with sections 16 and 17 of the act of Aug. 3, 1861—Major Lyman Bissell, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. Edwin J. Conway, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. George H. McLoughlin, Second Infantry; Capt. James A. Hearn, unassigned; Capt. William H. Merrell, unassigned; Capt. Wright Rives, unassigned; Capt. Jacob C. De Gress, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. Calvin D. Mehaffey, First Infantry; First Lieut. Richard W. Ross, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Alexander McL. Crawford, unassigned; First Lieut. James M. Smith, unassigned; First Lieut. Joseph H. Hays, unassigned; First Lieut. John H. Smith, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Isaac N. Walter, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. William P. Hogarty, unassigned; Second Lieut. Frank Madden, unassigned; Second Lieut. Michael Mangan, unassigned; Second Lieut. Benjamin M. Platt, unassigned; Second Lieut. Samuel Walter, unassigned.

Third—Upon the full rank of the command held by them when wounded, in conformity with sections 16 and 17, of the act of Aug. 3, 1861, and section 32, of the act of July 28, 1866. Upon the full rank of Major-General, Col. Thomas W. Sherman, Third Artillery. Upon the full rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, First Lieut. Robert Avery, unassigned; First Lieut. Robert C. Herry, unassigned. Upon the full rank of Captain, mounted, First Lieut. George D. Hill, unassigned. Upon the full rank of Captain, First Lieut. Thomas H. Hay, unassigned; Second Lieut. Douglass G. Risley, unassigned; Second Lieut. Henry H. Kuhn, unassigned; Second Lieut. William D. Aiwell, unassigned. Upon the full rank of First Lieutenant: Second Lieut. Charles W. Keyes, unassigned.

Fourth—The officers above-named, who are on duty, will, as soon as relieved, repair to their respective homes.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 3.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet and steady, with a period of firmness in the middle of the day. The following table shows the state of the market during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92	92⅛	92⅛
Consols for account	92	92⅛	92⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	89¼	89⅜	89⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88¾	88⅞	89⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	88¼	88⅜	88
United States 10-40s	87⅛	....	87⅛
Ill. Central Railroad Shares	113½	....	113½
Erie Railroad Shares	19½	....	19½
Atlantic & Gt. W. R. Shares	28½	....	28½

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 8⅛d.@8¼d., and Middling Orleans at 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales reached only 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—WHEAT, at 1½ P. M. [illegible] 1d.@10s. 6d. ℘ quarter for the highest grades of No. 1 to the lowest grades of No. 2 new Red Western Spring, a decline of 2d.@7d. from the opening price; Red Winter, 11s. ℘ quarter. CORN opened 32s. 6d. per quarter for New. The BREADSTUFFS market closed unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, for three days last past, 17,500 quarters, of which 16,000 quarters are American. The stock of Wheat at Liverpool is 363,000 quarters against 816,000 quarters last year. PROVISIONS—Pork 95s., and declining; Beef, 120s.; Lard, 59s. ℘ cwt. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.

LONDON, Jan. 3—4¼, P. M.—TALLOW, 45s. 6d.@45s. 9d. SUGAR, 35s.@35s. 6d, on the spot, for No. 12 Dutch Standard. CLOVER-SEED is firmer and higher.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras, $4 40@$5 50. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring steady at $1 10¾@$1 11½, cash and seller January. CORN firm at 41c. for No. 2. OATS firmer at 39¼c. for No. 2. BARLEY firm at 75c. for No. 2. RYE dull at 69½c.@70c. HIGHWINES, 85c.@85½c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $18 50, cash and seller January; $18 75, seller February; $19, seller March. LARD firm at 11¼c. Dressed HOGS active at $6 90. Live HOGS active at $5 95@$6 25. CATTLE dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 29,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 15¼c.; do. Gulf, 15¾c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; Extras, $4 87½@$5 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $6 12½@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 25@$7 25; Fancy, $7 50@$8. WHEAT firm and quiet; Indiana Red, $1 42@$1 43; Amber, $1 48@$1 50. RYE steady at 90c. CORN unchanged; new Yellow, 78c.; Mixed Western, 75c.@76c. OATS unchanged; State, 54c.@55c.; Western, 56c. COFFEE firmer; Rio, 15¼c.@17c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged. Mess PORK, $20@$20 50. PETROLEUM nominal; Crude, 15¾c.; Refined, 22¼c. WHISKY scarce; Western Iron, 94c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—COTTON steady and in moderate demand; Middling, 14c.@14¼c. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $5 40@$5 60. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull and drooping; supply better; sales at 52c.@53c. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS—Full prices asked; no demand. Mess PORK, $19. LARD, 10¾c.@11¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. HOGS in fair demand, and advanced; sales at $6 50@$6 70. RECEIPTS, 11,000 head. Green MEATS held at 6¾c.@8¾c. WHISKY quiet and unchanged. EXCHANGE steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—OATS scarce and firmer; St. Louis, 58c. HAY easier, prime $28; choice $30. PORK lower; Mess, $20 50@$20 75. BACON—No shoulders in market; Clear Rib, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. SUGAR in good demand; Fair, 7¼c.@8c.; Prime, 9¼c.@10c. MOLASSES firmer; Common, 46c.@52c.; Prime, 56c.@58c.; Choice, 61c.@62c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, $1@$1 07½. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling 120; New-York sight, ¼ discount. GOLD, 110¼.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Nothing doing, except 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee WHEAT, $1 28. Other articles unchanged, nominal and dull. The CATTLE market opened dull; buyers scarce; ¼c.@1c. lower than last week offered; receipts, 221 cars against 120 same day last week; only sales made were 15 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,266 lbs., at $5 50, and 18 do., 1,188 lbs., at $6 50. In SHEEP and HOGS nothing doing.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.—TOBACCO firm; sales, 55 hhds. BAGGING quiet. HEMP and FLAX, 25c.@26c. COTTON heavy; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN quiet. HOGS, $6 25@$6 70. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $20. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c.; bulk Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. LARD, 12c. WHISKY steady at 87c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—COTTON steady in fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 13,907 bales; gross receipts, 14,796 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,744 bales; sales, 13,000 bales; stock, 222,223 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; net receipts, 3,524 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,560 bales; coastwise, 2,050 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 34,012 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 45c. Strained RESIN firm at $1 75. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 70@$2 90. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet and steady at 14c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 3.—COTTON stiff with light offerings; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 640 bales. Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c. Market closed quiet and shade easier.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 3.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 11,225 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,811 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 87,274 bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 670 bales; gross, 3,805 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.—COTTON dull and unchanged; receipts, 3,029 bales; shipments, 2,528 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. OATS steady at 51c.@52c. CORN dull and nominal. LARD dull and unchanged. PORK dull and nominal; Bulk Shoulders, 7¼c.; Bulk Sides, 9¼c.@11c.

[Advertisement.]

To start right for a successful career, one needs to know his defects, as well as his talents and capabilities. A correct phrenological examination, with advice, may be obtained at No. 389 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	Jan. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Parthia	Jan. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Samaria	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Anglia	Jan. 7	New-York	Glasgow

FOR ASPINWALL, &C.

Ocean Queen	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall
Columbia	Jan. 5	New-York	Havana
City of Mexico	Jan. 7	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Colorado*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:¼ P. M. For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen* at 10:¼ A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Samaria*, at 11 A. M. A supplementary mail, for paid letters only, on the Cunard pier, in Jersey City, until 12:½ P. M. For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 3—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Mallone, A. Marriott, L. F. Gulla, Mr. Attwell, F. Langlois, Mr. Simmons, wife and 2 children, S. D. Newell, W. A. Milton, Mr. Redmond, Prof. T. C. Smock, E. Schermerhorn, A. Harrison, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Haweek, A. G. Brewer, A. Miller, wife and 3 children, S. Parish, Mr. Bonner and wife, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Taylor and wife, Miss Jansky, Mrs. Benjamin, Miss Smith, A. Pürrmann, W. Bradley, Miss J. Mulqueen, Miss E. Mulqueen.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....7:25 | Sun sets.....4:46 | Moon sets....5:21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.5:39 | Gov. Island..6:28 | Hell Gate....7:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Concordia, Hedge, Falmouth, Eng., Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Annie Fish, Yates, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; St. Germaine, (Fr.,) Ruhlier, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Asa Eldridge, Baker, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Kong Oscar, (Norw.,) Jensen, Antwerp, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Cyclone, Forbes, Marseilles, Brett, Son & Co.; Lyra, Corning, Naples, Brett, Son & Co.; Warren Ordway, Hoyt, Rio Janeiro, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs St. John the Baptist, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Cork or Falmouth, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Mary Ida, (Br.,) McHenry, Hamburg, Boyd and Hincken; Navarino, Blood, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; Laura Gertrude, Risk, Genoa, Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schrs. Electric Spark, Parker, Bay Island, James Douglass & Co.; Maria J. Moore, Scott, Wilmington, N. C., S. C. Loud & Co.; Grace P. West, Lord, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Olive, Reynolds, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Dec. 22, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong westerly winds throughout the passage; Dec. 27, lat. 47 46, lon. 35 37, exchanged signals with a Cunard steamer bound E.; Jan. 2, 273 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a Glasgow steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Dec. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Weybosset, Bulger, Mobile Dec. 26, with cotton, &c., to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Yarmouth, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Troon Nov. 24, with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks, with N. W. gales.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, St. Pierre, Martinique 18 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Young, Demerara 28 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had W. gales from lat. 23; Jan. 1, off Barnegat, passed brig Daniel Trowbridge, bound N.; left in port brig Mississippi, for Baltimore next day.

Brig Harriet, (of Liverpool,) McNabb, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to Bowring & Archibald. Crossed the equator Dec. 2, in lon. 37, and has had N. W. gales for last 15 ds.

Brig Danube, (Fr.,) Blanchet, Carthagena 26 ds., with hides, &c., to Hoadley, Eno & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Brig James Miller, (of Belfast,) Thombs, Pensacola 13 ds., with yellow-pine timber to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Wm. Gordon, Fisher, Providence, in ballast to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Mary E. Simmonds, Gandy, Norfolk 6 ds., with railroad ties to J. D. Havens. On the night of the 2d inst., off the Highlands, John Smith, seaman, native of Philadelphia, while furling the main-topsail, fell from the masthead overboard and was lost. Sailed in company with schr. Richard Vaux, for Portland, who had been ashore off Annapolis, but was got off without damage; saw a large schooner of about 300 tons sunk on Watchateague Bar, forty miles N. of Cape Henry, with topmasts out of water.

Schr. J. T. Alburger, (of Philadelphia,) Corson, St. Martins 20 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to master; left no vessels; has had fine weather up to Hatteras, and from thence N. W. gales; Jan. 1, 25 miles north of Hatteras, saw a three-masted schr. ashore on the beach, with wreckers discharging the cargo; appeared to have just gone on.

Schr. Comrade, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Bale, Surinam 43 ds., with sugar to Von Praag & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Was up to Hatteras Dec. 10, and took a gale from N. W. and was driven as far E. as lon. 67; has been 25 ds. N. of Hatteras; stove bulwarks and split sails.

Schr. Jason, (of Machias,) Willey, Port-au-Prince 17 ds., with mdse. to Eggers & Heinline—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Sailed in company with brig Isabella Beurman, for New-York, and schr. John Griffin, for Boston; left no vessels; has had N. W. gales the entire passage; Jan. 1, lat. 38, lon. 73, in a gale from N. W., lost jibboom and split fore and main sails.

Schr. Skylark, (of Boston,) Loring, New-Orleans 23 ds., with mdse to N. H. Brigham. Has had northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Edward A. De Hart, (of Boothbay,) Sherlock, St. Pierre, Martinique, 15 ds., with sugar, to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 5 days N. of Hatteras, with a succession of N. W. gales; split sails, &c.; left in port schr. Para, for New-York in 7 days; the bark Mayflower, for New-York, sailed the day previous.

Schr. Francis G. Davis, (of Harwich,) Phillips, Para 30 ds., with rubber, &c., to Burdest & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. Franconia, (of Ellsworth,) Jarvis, Jacksonville, 15 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 13 days N. of Hatteras, with a succession of heavy N. W. gales, and was blown across the Gulf Stream two different times.

Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Ridgewood, Darrickson, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Roanoke, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Redondo, Moore, Ellsworth, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. John P. Monson, Monson, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Jessie, Brady, Elizabethport, for Flushing.
Schr. John W. Rumsey, Carman, Virginia.
Schr. Exertion, French, Virginia.
Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Monmouth, Collins, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Perkins, Virginia.
Schr. Yankee Doodle, Marshall, Virginia.
Schr. E. R. Bennett, Carl, Virginia.
Schr. General Washington, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. Alice S. Dickens, Virginia.
Schr. Flash, Murphy, Delaware.
Schr. Mary E. Swain, Swain, Delaware.
Schr. Stephen Morgan, Van Cleaf, Virginia.
Schr. Arrow, Ryan, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Irene Mitchell, Allen, Virginia.
Schr. Magellan, Rollins, Virginia.
Schr. Thomas Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Arr. steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; ship Nonantum, from Liverpool; brigs Harry Stewart, from Malaga, Tempest, from Mobile; schrs. Monadnock, from Savannah; Plymouth Rock, from New-York. Spoken Dec. 5, lat. 35 36, lon. 16 15 W., bark Edward Hill, from Trieste for New-York.

Also arr. brigs A. L. Palmer, from Cape Haytian; E. P. Sweet, from Havana; schr. Emma, from Demerara.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 3.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York, and Maryland, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Mercedita, for New-York: brig Henry Trowbridge, for Jamaica.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3.—Arr. bark Chinesesin, from Iquique for orders. Passed up for Richmond brig John Shea, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 1.—Arr. bark Annie, (Br.,) Stockholm Sept. 14, for Boston: brig Harry Stewart, Malaga Nov. 3, for Boston; had very heavy weather, lost and split sails, stove boat and forward house, &c. Also arr. schrs. Emma, (Br.,) Demerara Dec. 9, for Boston; Jessie Hart 2d, Alexandria, do.; Daniel Williams, Weehawken, do.; Orion, New-York, do.; Cherub, Elizabethport, do.; White Sea, H. E. Wellman, and Pearl, do., Portland; Eva May, Satilla River, Ga., Bath; Clara B. Chapman, Baltimore, Belfast; L. Fish, Wilmington, N. C., Kennebunk; Alice, Alice P. Higgins, and Nil Desperandum, Boston, Tangier; John M. Fiske, do., Bridgeport, Conn.; L. W. Hannum, do., Philadelphia; O. U. Robinson, Portland, New-York; Rowena Arabella, Provincetown, do.; G. W. Lewis, do., Baltimore.

Returned schr. Clara Bell.

Sld. schrs. Mary Ella, Active and E. L. Leonard.

Monday, Jan. 2—Arr. schrs. Abbott Lawrence, for Boston; Intrepid, Baltimore, Ellsworth; Charles E. Jackson, Lynn, Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. L. Fish, Henry Clay, Alice, Nil Desperandum, Alice P. Higgins and O. H. Robinson.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3.—Arr., 2d, steam-ships Sidonian, from New-York, and General Barnes, from New-York; ship Zouave, from Boston; bark Carl George, from Liverpool; brigs Galileo, from Havana, and Puebla, from Havana.

Cld. 3d, steam-ship Leo, for New-York; bark Jas. Muir, for Amsterdam; schrs. Wapella, New-York, and Fanny Keating, for St. John, N. B.

Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto, from New-York, and Wyoming, from Philadelphia; schrs. Mary Collins and Lucy Hammond, from Greenport; and Czar, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—Arr. steamer Fanita, from New-York; James A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Disaster.

Schr. L. S. Lovering, Horton, Providence, for Jersey City, while passing through Hell Gate on the night of the 2d, ran ashore on the Hog's Back; will be got off at next high water.

BOSTON, Jan. 3—The ship Nonantum, at this port from Liverpool, reports Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., Highland Lights, Cape Cod, bearing W., 90 miles, signaled ship Britannia, from London for Boston, with loss of foremast-head, maintop-mast-head, and fore and main yards. She was getting aloft a jury foretop-mast when she was passed.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Arr., bark James Ward, from New-York.

A Choice Security.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Interest 7 per Cent., GOLD, per annum, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable in New-York, January and July. In denominations of

$100, $500 and $1,000.

220 MILES of the ROAD FINISHED and DOING a PROFITABLE BUSINESS. Much progress made in Grading the remainder.

THE ROAD—ITS IMPORTANCE, &c.

The road upon which these securities are based is one of first-class importance. It spans the State of New-York from its Metropolis to its northern borders. No public work of greater magnitude, or of fairer promise of utility and profit, has ever been undertaken in this State.

Its northern terminus is at the City of Oswego, on Lake Ontario. From this point it traverses, in the direction of New-York, the rich and populous counties of Oswego, Oneida, Madison, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Sullivan, Ulster and Orange, where it strikes the borders of New-Jersey, whence it continues, under another name and a separate charter obtained from that State, to the City of New-York. The last-named division is now in course of construction. The entire length of the road, including its branches, is upward of 400 miles.

It is admirably located for securing a large and profitable business. The northern section of New-Jersey, through which it passes, is one of the most healthful and picturesque regions in the vicinity of New-York. It only needs the additional attraction of the railroad facilities which this line will afford to transform it into a wealthy and populous suburb of the Metropolis, thus securing to that division of the road a large and constantly increasing local business.

The other and main division traverses the entire length of the great Midland counties of New-York which have been hitherto almost destitute of railroad facilities. These counties are as fertile and productive as any in the State; and as this road will furnish them their much-needed facilities for transportation and travel, it cannot fail to command, throughout its entire length, a large and remunerative local business.

Its advantages for through business, both northern and western, are also unsurpassed. It shortens the railroad connection of the City of New-York with Oswego and Canada forty-five miles; and, by means of a branch to Auburn, where it connects with the New-York Central, it shortens that connection with Buffalo and the West seventy miles. These are important advantages. Taken in connection with its thorough construction, its easy grades, and its freedom from sharp curves, it cannot fail to compete successfully with any and all other roads for through business. Possessing such superior advantages for commanding both local and through business, and being one of the trunk lines of roads starting from the great commercial centre of the Union, there would seem to be no room to doubt that the road will prove to be one of the most remunerative in the country.

COAL BUSINESS.

The Company, some months since, concluded a contract with the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY for the transportation of their coal to the northern portion of the State, which will add largely to the business and profits of the road.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY—ITS FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The construction of the road has been undertaken under financial auspices equally favorable. The citizens of the Midland counties, feeling the urgent need of railroad facilities, have made subscriptions to its capital stock to the amount of about *six and a half millions of dollars*. The larger share of these subscriptions have been made by towns and cities in their corporate capacity, and for which they paid in town and city bonds bearing seven seven per cent. interest. These bonds being made by law exempt from local and municipal taxation, when held in any county through which the road passes, the Company have found ready sale for them at par and interest whenever they had occasion to use the proceeds, thus rendering the subscriptions for which they were given in payment equivalent to cash. The Company, therefore, commenced its undertaking with a paid-up capital of about $6,500,000, which, it is believed, *is a larger capital than any other railroad enterprise in this country ever started with.*

To provide the balance of the means that may be found requisite to complete and equip the road, the Company has adopted the usual method of issuing bonds secured by a first mortgage on its property. The mortgage has been executed. It conveys to A. A. Low, Geo. Opdyke, and Delos De Wolf, in trust, to be held as security for the bondholders, the entire road and its branches from Oswego to the State line of New-Jersey, together with its equipment, franchise, and all other property of the Company appertaining thereto. *It also provides that the issue of bonds shall be strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of road actually built and in running order.*

PROTECTION AGAINST SPECULATORS.

By express provision of law, the towns and cities which have thus subscribed for and now hold a majority of the capital stock of the Company, can never dispose of it, whatever the market price may be, without the consent of a majority of the tax-payers in the respective towns and cities. This, virtually, may be deemed a perpetual prohibition of sale, whereby the control of the road will remain forever with the farmers and business men residing on its line, who, of all others, are the parties most interested in its success; and thus save it from the hazards of being made a football of stock operators and speculators.

ITS PROGRESS.

The Company is prosecuting its work with great energy, and doing it in the most substantial manner. It has already completed 220 MILES of road, and much progress has been made in grading the remainder of the line. It is the expectation of the Company, if not retarded by unforeseen obstacles, to have the entire road completed within the ensuing calendar year.

Iron rails, of the best quality, sufficient to finish the entire length of road through to New-York City, have just been purchased by the Company on advantageous terms.

PRESENT EARNINGS OF THE ROAD.

The portion already in operation, as will be seen by the following letter from the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1870.

Messrs. Geo. Opdyke & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $43,709 17, equal to $524,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles, New-Berlin branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $375,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earning of $899,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $449,755 02, which is over $214,555 02 in excess of interest of the Bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly, D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

Since the above letter was written, the remainder of the 220 miles completed road has been put in operation.

PROVISIONS IN MORTGAGE.

In offering these securities to the public it is due to the Company to say that, in the preparation of their bonds, and the mortgage under which they are issued, they have cheerfully adopted every suggestion that we have deemed essential to render them the most perfect and attractive railroad security on the market. The mortgage provides that in case of default for a period of four months in the payment of interest, the bonds shall become due; and it empowers the trustees, in that event, to take possession of the road and all other property covered by the mortgage, and to use or sell the same for the benefit of the bondholders. This we deem a most important provision, as it avoids all the delays and dangers of litigation in case of default.

REGISTRATION.

The bonds are issued with coupons; but they provide for registration and reconversion into coupon bonds at the option of the holders. Or, if any holder so elect, he may, by surrendering the coupons, convert them into permanent registered bonds.

THE BONDS.

The bonds are payable in twenty-five years from the 1st of July, 1869. They are payable in gold coin of the United States. They bear gold interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, free of Government tax.

HIGH CHARACTER OF THE SECURITY.

In view of the $6,500,000 paid-up capital of the corporation issuing these bonds; the importance of the road and its unequaled advantages for profitable local and through business; its proximity to the City of New-York; its wise protection from the control of stock operators and speculators; the good judgment and energy displayed by those charged with its projection and construction; the valuable provisions contained in the mortgage; the right to convert the bonds from coupon into registered, and to re-convert them; the *sound currency* in which they are payable; the high rate of interest they bear, and the very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter—in view of all these assuring facts, we feel amply warranted in commending these bonds as one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to the public.

For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, December, 1870.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST THE

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling-stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM, (or 1.10,) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income *one-third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY
JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:

THE

New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic

RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.